FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 MAY 1985

Iran

The authorities have arrested a number of people, executing some of them, for their involvement in recent bombings and assassinations inside Iran, the information minister announced at a press conference reported by IRNA. Those arrested included two "agents of the Iraqi intelligence service" who planted a bomb at a 15 March Friday sermon in Tehran, and several Mojahedin-e Khalq members involved in a number of attacks. He also said the Information Ministry has identified two men responsible for the 12 May car-bomb in Tehran, who remain at large.

Turkey's Relations With Iraq, Iran

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by AFP denied that Turkey is preparing to launch a joint military offensive with Iraq against Kurdish separatists based in northern Iraq. The denial followed a 13 May JANA report that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi had sent an envoy to Ankara to verify information about such an offensive received from Iraqi Kurdish leader Idris al-Barzani.

Syria

Six men were executed 14 May on charges of spying for Israel, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Three citizens were publicly hanged while three military men were executed by firing squad. Monitored Syrian media did not mention the executions.

Lebanon

Gunmen in West Beirut kidnapped the UNRWA deputy director general 15 May, Voice of Lebanon radio announced.

DRA

Soviet troops massacred about 1,000 civilians in Laghman Province last March, according to Western diplomats cited by AFP. Meanwhile, a civil aviation official announced that the government plans to improve Herat and Qandahar civilian airports and to extend Kabul International Airport, BAKHTAR reported.

Pakistan

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq stated that $1.5 billion is required for construction of a nuclear reactor, noting nuclear technology would be used for "peaceful purposes," Karachi radio reported.

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PLO's 'Arafat Returns to Tunisia From Amman
GF141636 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Manama, 14 May (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Tunisia today from Amman on his way from Peking. While in Amman, Mr 'Arafat briefed Jordanian Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i on the recent talks held in Aqaba between Jordanian officials and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY (WAFA) said that Mr 'Arafat and members of the Palestinian National Council Bureau, headed by Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sa'ih, discussed in Amman yesterday, the matter of the organization's central council call for a meeting as soon as possible.

Voice of PLO Interviews Khalil al-Wazir
JN141848 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1552 GMT 14 May 85

["Text" of interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces — identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad — by an unidentified reporter in Baghdad on 14 May 1985 — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Brother Abu Jihad, could you tell us about the last sea operation carried out by the Fatah heroes?

[Al-Wazir] It was part of our policy to escalate the struggle with all our capabilities and in all arenas. Everyone had followed the southern Lebanese operations in which the revolution had taken part. We are not boasting or seeking favor, but stating a fact that is known to everyone. Our brothers and fighters felt it their duty to contribute every effort within their means and to participate in the operations there. The Israeli enemy himself testifies to that. We do not want to speak at length on this subject, but it is also a fact that operations sprang off from there to perform their tasks.

Everyone had followed the operation named after the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp martyrs. It was a major operation that was well prepared. As our brothers know, a group of 20 heroes and cavaliers who had pledged martyrdom came forth to create a new struggle myth to be added to the Savoy operation, the operation of Dalal al-Mughrabi and her companions, and several other epics. This ship set off after all conditions had been studied and closely followed. There was a good continuous reconnaisance. The timing was also studied well.

The ship arrived at the set point and lowered the agreed number of boats. All the information released by the Israeli enemy through its leadership was false and conflicting. At one time they said that the ship was hit at a distance of 250 km. Another leader said that it was hit at a distance of 200 km. A third leader said it was hit at a distance of 160 km. A fourth leader said that it was hit at a distance of 70 miles. and yet a fifth leader said that it was hit at a distance of 100 miles. There were six conflicting figures from the enemy leaderships on the point of where the ship was hit.

The also said that they hit the ship with the boats on board. What about the boat that was photographed? I know very well that the three boats were on the ship's second deck. If the ship had been hit, the boats, in the area they were in behind closed doors, would have sunk with the ship. So, where did the photographed boat come from? This means that the boats were not sunk with the ship. This means that there was a landing operation.

We do not want to go into any further details. Our enemy has issued a blackout, saying that any information released by him might benefit us. We also do not want to go into the details of the operation. However, we would like to establish the following facts: That operation was an expression of our determination to continue our armed struggle. This is a resounding slogan to everyone who does not know this fact or ignores it. Indeed, we are following this course and we will not hesitate. This is the will of our revolution which will not stop. The second fact is that this heroic group, those heroes who challenged death, were a group of strugglers. They were a part of a major force of cavaliers who are waiting to play their role and perform their duty. Therefore, if we had lost 20 of our heroes — the figure may seem big, but it is small on the path of our sacrifices — the enemy should know that hundreds and hundreds of our youths are all ready to challenge death. They will not hesitate or retreat from this course.

We know that it is our duty to push thousands of our youth. This is the only way to make the enemy understand that we must obtain our firm rights. We will not hesitate in making sacrifices and offering martyrs as long as the occupation exists. Our people realize that this revolution will not stop its confrontation of the enemy regardless of his tyranny and determination to continue the occupation.

The third fact is that this operation had reached the set point and the groups of our brothers had begun to move. These groups reached the doors of the operation which they were to carry out. If they were hit by helicopters, or if they clashed with Israeli Army forces south of Bet Yam, or if they were chased by Israeli gunboats, this was their fate. As Eytan Haber, the military editor of the newspaper *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, said: Only a very thin line of luck divided the Israeli Navy's success in spotting the fedayeen ship and that ship's success in reaching its target. Indeed, it was a very thin line of luck. As Eytan Haber also said: The ship was not spotted by capabilities alone, but luck also played a major role.

Yes, it was their destiny and we welcome it, because our strugglers pledged martyrdom. They carried their souls on the palms of their hands and met a challenging death. They set forth with the great faith that they were returning to their homeland as freedom fighters or righteous martyrs. In all cases they were determined to reach the homeland. This was the type of determination we saw in one of their commanders, that martyr, the eagle of Al-'Asifah, who cried because the day of his martyrdom was fixed a day later. He wanted it to be on Friday, but it came on Saturday or Sunday. This common nature of our people is the one that records epics. Our revolutionaries and the sons of our people will not stop making sacrifices. This operation was a lesson and an example.

Some people may say: Our enemy has taken all precuations. He has radar on the shores, warships, continuous patrols, elec-

tronic equipment, and so on. Our answer was given by a previous experience during the operation of martyr Dala al-Mughrabi. One day, enemy papers reported that there was an imminent sea operation. The report was repeated more than once. So, the Israeli Army was deployed along the entire coast. More than that, and while we were in Beirut, the Israeli Navy dispatched two gunboats off Tyre, two gunboats off Sarafand, a small port between Sidon and Tyre, two gunboats off Sidon, two gunboats off Al-Damur, and two gunboats off Al-Awza'i. We heard those boats from a distance of hundreds of meters from the beaches. Those gunboats' instructions were to prevent any movement outside those Lebanese ports.

However, with all determination and stubbornness and despite the presence of the gunboats, the ship of the heroes in the operation of martyr Dala set off from Tyre with the Israeli gunboats around it. The gunboats even traced it to a certain distance and then turned back. Then at a distance of more than 100 miles from the shore and at a point halfway between Haifa and Tel Aviv, the fedayeen ship lowered the two boats despite stormy weather. The waves were like mountains. They went ahead with the operation despite the bad weather conditions. They were scheduled to reach the beach in 4 hours, but it took them 24 hours amid those mountainous waves. Finally, they reached the beach. The fedayeen slept for 7 hours on (Mi'jan Mikhail) beach with their weapons. Then martyr Dalak woke them up. They thus carried out the heroic operation at the doors of Tel Aviv.

Where was the electronic equipment, Coast Guard, patrol boats, and so on? Through sheer willpower and determination, the fedayeen surmounted all those obstacles and reached their target. This is a picture of faith and determination. This is a picture that proves that our willpower is stronger than all the enemy's capabilities.

Therefore, we say that if this operation has failed, there are many others on the way. Our revolutionaries will not stop or remain silent. The explosions that took place in Jerusalem yesterday are a part of this continuous campaig. The shooting, the carrying of the rifle, and the flow of martyrs will not stop as long as the occupation continues to exist. Our 20 martyrs in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah martyrs operation were preceded by 160 martyrs and 200 wounded in 'Ayn al-Hulwah itself. They fell, victims of the rockets of the agent Phalangists and Israeli artillery. This took place in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps.

The 'Ayn al-Hulwah martyrs operation was followed by the boat that took off from Tyre carrying five heroic strugglers as a symbol of determination and resolution. All this is for the purpose of continuing the struggle. Therefore, every struggler should rest assured. There is no room for doubt about this revolution's determination and insistence on continuing this path.

[Reporter] Brother Abu Jihad, there remains one question. During the U.S. envoys' recent tours of the region — tours which Murphy began and which George Shultz concluded yesterday — partial questions, such as who will represent the Palestinains, were raised. An exaggerated mass media campaign was launched about these questions. Some said there is a list of Palestinian delegation members who will participate with the Jordanian delegation in talks or dialogue with the U.S. Administration and that Shultz has been handed this list. How true are such reports?

[Al-Wazir] There is a host of facts about this matter. First, we are well aware of the position of the United States and the U.S. Administration, which is neglecting the Middle East question at present. If this move is undertaken at this time in order to avoid censure, we do not conceive of any change in the U.S. policy and stand. This stand supports the Israeli entity, this stand extends [to Israel] support in all means of life includig arms, economy, funds, free zones, and so forth, as is well known by our people everywhere. Therefore, we have no confidence in this U.S. stand and we do not expect a change because the leaders themselves announce that there is no change in their stands.

We are entitled to knock at every door, even that of the United States, because we are eager to obtain the recognition of another superpower in this world. We are struggling to assert our existence and tell this world that we are here and we are people who have their own rights. This continuous and excessive U.S. denial of our rights constitutes an explosive point in this region. This is a fact and we must benefit from and utilize all the capabilities of our Arab nation, although they are now scattered and constitute a weak weapon. Therefore, our voice gets weaker when our nation becomes weak and its position is divided under the current Arab situation.

The revolution directly replied to what was disseminated about Murphy's moves and the reports that there are lists and that Murphy has come to say that he is ready to receive a Jordanian delegation comprising some Palestinians. We signed a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which said that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative. Therefore, there is no room for ambiguity in this regard and there could be no approval of this proposition. [as heard] During the Palestinian leadership's Baghdad meeting, there was a clear decision that we cannot concede this principle. We said clearly in our statement, PNC resolutions, and public stands that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative that speaks as an independent delegation on behalf of our people. There is no room for ignoring or overlooking this fact. Therefore, we said no authorization, no deputization, and no participation in representation. This is an obvious matter and a declared stand.

Now if Shultz comes with a new proposal about PNC members or others, he continues the policy of circumvention. The revolution's position is unequivocally clear. The recognition of the PLO is the basis. Otherwise, nobody should expect anything in this regard. Therefore, there is no room for a long controversy on this subject. As we have said, we open our hearts to everything in which we see good or hope for our people. Our people in the occupied territory who met with Murphy and presented a petition and a memorandum to him also expressed that. They were a real voice stemming from our people's will when they told him: We always realize that the persistence of the U.S. stand will not be in favor of peace in the Middle East and will have a bad effect not only on the future of this region's peoples, but also on the U.S. interests in the Middle East. It is time for the U.S. Administration to reconsider its previous policies and commitments toward the other sides, particularly those which no longer have any practical value. Murphy was presented with the fact that the

Palestinian people in the occupied territory are part of the Palestinian people — one-third who are living here and the other two-thirds in the diaspora, that the Palestine question is a national political one represented by the Palestinian people's insistence on attaining their national rights, and that our people inside and outside the occupied territory have asserted on more than one occasion that they have chosen the PLO as their sole legitimate representative, that they see in this choice an exercise of one of their basic rights, and that direct dealing and dialogue with the PLO is the only thing that puts the wagon on the correct road and that opens the door for the chances of peace.

The absolute support for the PLO's stand under the leadership of Brother Yasir 'Arafat demands dealing with him in affairs related to the Palestine question. These meanings are in the conscience of every Palestinian everywhere. Therefore, there will be no change or shift from this stand. This is our constant stand. Any moves, whether they increase or decrease, intensify or weaken, will continue to face the question: Is this a step forward toward recognizing our national Palestinian rights, our right to self-determination, and our right to see the PLO recognized as the sole legitimate representative? This is the question. Any hesitation in response only wastes more time.

[Reporter] Thank you, Brother Abu Jihad, for the clear and comprehensive talk. We wish it could continue, but the time is short. Thank you again.

Fatah's Hani al-Hasan on Shultz-Husayn Talks

JN141901 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1745 GMT 14 May 85

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Fu'ad Na'im in Amman; date not given — recorded]

[Text][Na'im] What is your assessment of George Shultz' recent visit to Aqaba and his talks with King Husayn?

[Al-Hasan] I can say that I highly value the Jordanian side's stand in Aqaba because the Jordanian side adhered to the Palestinian stand which insists on dealing with the PLO directly within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. We are also glad that all issues related to the international conference, its dimensions, and its possibilities were discussed in Aqaba. The Palestinian representation and the PLO's insistence that it is the side that should appoint the Palestinians who can participate within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in dialogue with the United States were also discussed.

[Na'im] Has the PLO presented a list of names proposed to take part in this delegation, and has the U.S. side discussed this list with the Jordanian side?

[Al-Hasan] In fact, the stage has not yet reached the point of presenting names. The problem is still that of principles, as Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has also said in his statement. If we agree to the principles of implementing things, and if we agree that the PLO is the side that appoints its representatives, the Palestinian leadership will then meet within hours to adopt a decision in this regard. In fact, no name list at all has thus far been presented or discussed.

[Na'im] Is there any progress in the U.S. stand toward the principles you have talked about?

[Al-Hasan] There is no doubt that what is important is that dialogue is taking place and there is no intransigence [tashannuj]. As I have said in a previous statement, we do not agree to any direct negotiations with the Israelis. The Soviet Union is a basic side to any move to solve the Middle East issue. The Amman agreement is our joint understanding of the mechanism to implement this. After I was briefed on what took place in Aqaba, I can say that the first two points were the primary subjects of the Aqaba talks. What is important is that dialogue and the exchange of viewpoints are continuing. Actually there is no U.S. intransigence in discussing matters and King Husayn's forthcoming visit to Washington will undoubtedly be important.

[Na'im] Do you expect this visit to achieve direct results, or is it only a stage in the current political process?

[Al-Hasan] We hope that this visit will help develop the U.S. stand toward recognizing the PLO, especially since King Husayn said in an interview with the famous U.S. magazine *TIME*: I do not know where we can find Palestinians who do not belong to the PLO. Shall we wait until they descend from heaven? Moreover, the Jordanian consent to Brother Abu 'Ammar's chairmanship of the joint delegation to Beijing during Shultz' arrival in Amman is evidence of the Jordanian adherence to the Amman agreement and the Palestinian viewpoint.

[Na'im] Some reports said King Husayn intends to announce the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government will negotiate a solution to the Palestine question and that this subject has been discussed during the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations prior to the Amman agreement. Is this true?

[Al-Hasan] Personally, I have not heard of such talk. I also emphasize that no discussions or whispers are currently listed in the agenda of relations between the PLO and Jordan. In any case, this is a very big subject. If it is presented, the PLO Executive Committee is not entitled to adopt it. If such a decision is to be adopted, this will undoubtedly require a PNC session, especially since the PNC frankly states a confederation can be established only after the Israeli withdrawal. This is clearly stated in the PNC resolutions and I am surprised to hear about such ideas.

PLO's Milhim Leaves To Join Qaddumi in Moscow

JN150607 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 May 85 pp 1, 23

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim left Amman yesterday for Moscow to join Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. During the visit, which takes place at the invitation of the USSR, the two sides will review the recent developments in the Palestine question and the efforts to achieve a just solution to the issue. Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian rev-

olution's forces, returned to Amman yesterday following a tour of a number of Arab states.

Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation To Visit France

JN141506 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 14 May (INA) — A high-level Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will soon begin a several-day working visit to France.

A Palestinian source told the INA correspondent here today that contacts are currently taking place among responsible circles to prepare for the high-level Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's visit to France for talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and senior French officials on international efforts to activate the peace process in the Middle East and on the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement the two sides signed in Amman last February.

The Palestinian source said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will not join the delegation on this visit. He added that the French Government has welcomed the visit of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation within the framework of France's positive stands toward the Arab issues.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Namelist Given to Shultz

GF141806 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] An urgent report from occupied Jerusalem received by the *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* office in Amman and confirmed by Palestinian personalities from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip says that King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak have agreed on a list of Palestinian names to represent the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's negotiations.

The report added that this list of names was handed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who has accepted three of them.

This list includes: Ilyas Farij, mayor of Bethlehm; Rashad al-Shawa, exiled mayor of the Gaza Strip; Hikmat al-Masri, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Al-Najah University in Nabulus; Dr Walid al-Khalidi, Professor Hisham al-Shrabi, Professor Edward Sa'id, professors at U.S. universities who hold U.S. citizenships; and Dr Ibrahim Abu Laghd, a relative of Yasir 'Arafat.

Quoting well-informed political sources, the report said that George Shultz was going to refrain from discussing the Palestinian list during his current visit under the pretext that it is an Arab internal affair. However, Shultz himself admitted that he was very much concerned to obtain Yasir 'Arafat's consent at the beginning.

Meanwhile, Yasir 'Arafat has refused to yield and insisted that the list must include PLO names. These sources added that the U.S. Administration has begun to bend toward a participation by the PLO in any negotiations and has shown readiness for adopting more flexible stands and not imposing the conditions that the PLO must recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognize Israel's right to exist. They added that the U.S. Administration will consider sufficient an announcement by the PLO ending "armed resistance" and military confrontation with Israel.

Resistance Claims Responsibility for Gaza Attack

JN141643 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 May 85

[Statement by spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces]

[Text] Using hand grenades, one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, attacked a Zionist military patrol in the city of Khan Yunus in occupied Gaza. A number of the Zionist patrol personnel were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation, and, as usual, did not mention its losses. It said that its forces immediately surrounded the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and detained a large number of Palestinians.

GCC Finance, Economy Ministers Hold Meeting

Officials Arrive

GF140800 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0730 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May (SPA) — The GCC finance and economy ministers have begun to arrive in Riyadh to participate in the ninth meeting of the GCC Committee for Financial and Economic Cooperation which will begin later today.

Ahmad Hamid al-Ta'ir, UAE minister of state for financial and industrial affairs; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini minister of finance and national economy; and Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, arrived in Riyadh this morning.

They were received at King Khalid International Airport by Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general; 'Abdallah al-Quwayz, GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs; Muhammad al-Suqayr, deputy chairman of the Saudi Development Fund; and the ambassadors of these countries.

Omani, Kuwaiti Ministers Arrive

GF141046 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May (SPA) — Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, Omani deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; and Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and national economy, arrived in Riyadh this morning.

They were received at the airport by Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general; the Omani charge d'affaires in the Kingdom; and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the Kingdom.

Meetings Begin

GF141900 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The financial and economic committee, which includes ministers of finance and national economy in the GCC countries, began its ninth meeting at the GCC Secretariat in Riyadh this evening. The meeting was chaired by Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and economy. At the outset of the meeting, the Kuwaiti finance and economy minister gave a speech emphasizing the importance of the issues that the committee will discuss. He referred to the great achievements that the committee has made during the past years. He said these achievements will enhance the march of joint economic cooperation. He indicated that the instructions of their majesties and highnesses, the GCC leaders, were behind these successes.

Al-Khurafi said the periodic meetings by the financial and economic cooperation committee shed light on the committee's accomplishments and help in overcoming the obstacles that impede the implementation of its resolutions.

After the meeting, Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, made a statement to SPA saying that during the meeting a report by the GCC central governors was discussed. He said that during their meeting, the GCC finance and national economy ministers discussed the incentives being offered to the private sector and the minutes of the GCC customs directors' meeting. He said a new unified certificate of origin which is not available now was approved, and that the ministers discussed means of unifying joint projects in the private sectors in the GCC sectors.

BAHRAIN

French President's Envoy Concludes Visit

GF141130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Manama, 14 May (WAKH) — Francois de Christopher, envoy of French President Francois Mitterrand, left Manama for Doha today after a 2-day visit to the state of Bahrain.

During the visit the French envoy conveyed a written message to the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from French President Francois Mitterrand. The message includes an official invitation to his highness the amir to visit France.

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Message From Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

LD141448 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1206 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May (KUNA) — The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, this morning received an oral message from the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the contents of which have not been officially disclosed.

KUNA has learned that the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Hassuna al-Shawish, had conveyed the message to the under secretary of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, when he conferred with him earlier today.

Amnesty Declared in 1982 Stock Market Crash

GF141150 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 13 May 85 p 1

[Text] Kuwait has declared an amnesty for people who transferred funds abroad to avoid paying debts caused by the Suq al-Manakh stock market crash in 1982.

Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Khurafi was yesterday quoted as saying the government had launched a drive to trace money transferred abroad in the wake of the crash, which led to defaults totalling over $95 billion.

A number of cases had been uncovered and those involved has repatriated funds without being penalised, he told the Kuwaiti dailies *AL-WATAN* and *AL-ANBA'*.

"This policy will apply to others who have smuggled money out, and are prepared to bring it back," he said.

Although Kuwait has no formal foreign exchange controls, the state banned transfers of funds abroad by many of those enmeshed in the complex web of interlocked debt.

The crash of the Al-Manakh came after post-dated cheques used for wildly speculative forward deals started to bounce.

The government has taken several measures to combat the crisis, including a massive watering down of original debt, but a solution appears a long way off, financial analysts say.

Dozens of major commitments running as high as hundreds of millions of dollars in certain cases remain to be settled.

The minister said that where justified, Kuwait would look into cases where funds of restricted debtors may have been transferred abroad in the names of wives or family members.

He said a team had already gone to Cairo, for instance, to check on deposits in a account of the wife of an insolvent debtor, Jasim al-Mutawa'.

"If we are sure money has been transferred by insolvents to the accounts of wives, we will not waste any time working to get it back to Kuwait," he stated.

The minister did not say what steps would be taken against people who chose not to return funds sent abroad illicitly, or how much was involved. But bankers say hundreds of millions of dollars may have escaped.

Foreign Ministry Official Receives Iranian Envoy

LD141442 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1403 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May (KUNA) — The under secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Kuwait, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin today met with the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait Mohammad Reza Baqeri.

An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that discussion during the meeting dealt with a number of issues of common interest to both countries.

Baqeri has informed KUNA that during the meeting view points regarding a number of political question were exchanged, "especially in these delicate conditions that the region is witnessing."

He has stated that discussion also dealt with bilateral relations between the two countries and the Iraqi-Iranian war. He went on to add that during the meeting he stressed to Shahin Iran's care for friendly and good-neighbourly relations with Kuwait.

Baqueri said, "we also again stressed the firmness of relations between the two Muslim peoples of Kuwait and Iran."

He has described these relations as " inseparable as the nail and the finger."

Baqeri said that he stressed to the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry Iran's policy vis-a-vis the countries of the region, the situation in it, "and Iran's desire to strengthen its relations with the countries of the region."

He has stated: "I called on the under secretary to work to overcome some difficulties that arise from time to time and to remove the effects of any atmosphere that could arise from misunderstanding."

The Iranian charge d'affaires has expressed his conviction that the relations of the two countries "are bound to be firm and good, in view of the bonds that link the two countries."

OMAN

Shahr-Led Military Delegation Returns From YAR

GF141810 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Shaykh Shahr ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and his accompanying military delegation arrived in the country today after a 3-day visit to fraternal YAR.

During his visit he attended the military exercise "Al-Fajr"conducted by the Yemeni Armed Forces during the past 2 days.

QATAR

French President's Envoy Arrives in Doha

GF141220 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Doha, 14 May (WAKH) — Francois de Christopher, adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand, arrived in Doha from Manama this afternoon on a short visit to the state of Qatar within his current tour of the region.

De Christopher is currently making a tour of the region's states to convey messages from French President Mitterrand to their leaders.

Meets Minister of State

GF141934 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1812 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 14 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, here today met with Francois de Christopher, adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand, who is currently visiting Qatar.

AL-RAYAH Examines Results of Shultz' Tour

GF141044 Doha QNA in Arabic 0705 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Doha, 14 May (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* affirms that the absence of solidarity in the Arab arena instigates the United States to apply its diplomacy in the region.

It says that Washington always strives to impose its solutions when an atmosphere of weakness is prevailing in the Arab region.

In its editorial today the newspaper expresses the belief that the objective of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent tour in the region was to prompt the Arabs to open direct dialogue with the Israeli entity. It warns that the U.S. role in all cases will not be more than the role of a watcher who sympathizes with the Zionist enemy. It says that the Reagan administration will only remain a connecting channel to link the Arab party with the Israeli one in order to implement the Zionist plan which consolidates the reality of occupation.

AL-RAYAH concludes by drawing attention to the fact that with the absence of Arab unanimity, Shultz will try to restore his diplomatic reputation in the region, especially after the failure of the Lebanese-Israeli 17 May agreement prepared by the U.S. secretary which has gone with the winds of Lebanese resistance.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets French Group, U.S. Official

GF141700 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerps] His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met in his office today with the delegation of the International Democrats Union led by former French minister of state for external relations Jean-Noel de Lipkowski which is currently on a fact-finding mission on the situation in the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by Saudi Ambassador to France Jamil al-Hujaylan.

The foreign minister also met with Air Force Lieutenant General John Chain, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the U.S. State Department, and U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Walter Cutler.

The Foreign Minister also met with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Saudi Arabia Mojtaba Hashemi.

During the meetings, bilateral relations were discussed.

Defense Minister Receives U.S. Official

GF141646 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, today received Air Force Lieutenant General John Chain, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the U.S. Department of State, who is currently visiting the Kingdom at the invitation of Staff Pilot Major General 'Abdallah al-Hamdan, commander of the Saudi Air Force.

The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom Walter Cutler.

UAE President Al Nuhayyan Departs Jeddah 14 May

GF141502 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his accompanying delegation left Jeddah this afternoon.

His Highness was seen off at the airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

Jordanian Royal Court Chief Arrives 14 May

GF141642 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Chief of the Jordanian Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to the Kingdom.

He was welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and a number of officials.

Additional Reaction to Shultz' Mideast Tour

Riyadh News Analysis

GF141600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 14 May 85

[News analysis by Hamzah Muhsin al-Saqqaf]

[Text] Brothers: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended his Middle East tour yesterday leaving political observers with the impression that it was a preliminary tour bound to be followed by others. This can be concluded from Mr Shultz' remarks at the press conference he held at the Jordanian port of Aqaba on 13 May. He suggested that many difficulties exist and that efforts are needed to contain and surmount such difficulties.

Perhaps what makes the U.S. side willing to continue its efforts is that — according to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz — King Husayn of Jordan has provided basic factors which Shultz said are important for creating a positive atmosphere.

The retention of U.S. Under Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy, who is on a shuttle tour of the countries visited by Shultz, in the area is a strong sign that Washington is anxious to maintain the U.S. moves within the framework of the present tasks and the efforts that are being made to carry out these tasks — efforts which Mr Shultz said require a response from the United States.

The resumption of Richard Murphy's mission as an envoy to the Middle East in the wake of the tour of the U.S. secretary of state affirms that the points raised by the U.S. secretary of state during his meetings with the parties concerned are still open for discussion and that he has not yet reached a firm decision on these points. If he had to end his tour in such a manner perhaps this is

because he was compelled to do so in view of his prearranged appointment in Vienna today with the Soviet foreign minister.

The itinerary of the U.S. secretary of state's tour, which began with his visit to occupied Palestine and his meeting with the Israelis, has given the impression that the obstacle blocking U.S. moves at the present stage in particular is the Israeli stand — a stand that is being influenced by the views and inclinations of the members of the Israeli coalition government.

A clear conflict has surfaced between the Labor and Likud parties. This is in addition to the obduracy and evasion of succumbing to the calls of peace that have characterized the Israeli stand.

Consequently, the U.S. secretary of state was anxious to sound out the Israeli stand at the beginning of his tour and communicate the ever-changing and oscillating Israeli view to the other parties. The aim of Shultz' tour was not to sound out views as much as to discuss the views that the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs had assembled for the U.S. State Department during his previous tour.

On the other hand, the latest U.S. move reflects the U.S. belief that the Jordanian-Palestinian stand is clear, and consequently he was able to discuss such a stand in detail during his press conference. He did not talk a great deal about the Israeli stand. Thus it transpires that the latest Middle East tour of the U.S. secretary of state is an open tour because the talks during the tour have stopped at points on which no firm decision has yet been reached.

Perhaps one of the most important of such points is Palestinian participation in a joint delegation with Jordan in the proposed U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian talks — talks that may pave the way for another stage of Middle East negotiations. As the features of one of the stages in resolving the Middle East crisis is being drawn, it is clear that the current efforts — beginning with the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move and including Shultz' tour — are parallel lines in one of the stages of resolving the crisis. However, it is not a decisive stage between the ones that preceded it or those that may follow. This is confirmed by the fact that all that is happening now is no more than efforts to bring the various stands closer to each other and to determine points of convergence where the previous efforts will be resumed within the framework of strategic initiatives. Such initiatives are, for the Arab side, represented by the Arab peace plan that stems from the Fes summit conference — and Jordan and the Palestinians were anxious to underline their commitment to this peace plan and to consider it the strategic springboard for their present moves.

AL-JAZIRAH Editorial

GF150630 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* comments on the statements of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Jordan's 'Aqaba port, in which the U.S. official admitted the need for Palestinian representation in resolving the Middle East crisis.

The newspaper says: We see in Mr Shultz' statements a glimpse of real hope that an essential change, even if it is partial, will take place in the U.S. view of the real possibilities for any practical solution to the Middle East crisis. It would appear in his statements that it is a view that takes the importance of Palestinian representation as one of the basic parties, as one of the components, of the Middle East numerical formula. In itself, to make such a change occur in the U.S. view and policy is a victory for Arab efforts which have been constantly made on the U.S. level.

The paper adds: This means that the United States has taken an advanced step in this direction, which signifies U.S. acceptance of Palestinian representation in any negotiations that include the parties to the Middle East, by considering the Palestinians a basic party which cannot be disregarded in the issue around which international efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict revolve.

UAE

President Al Nuhayyan Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF141938 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 May (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening from Medina after a cordial 3-day visit to his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

During his visit, His Highness Shaykh Zayid held talks with His Majesty King Fahd on current developments in the region and in the Arab arena in addition to means for consolidating bilateral relations.

Military Delegation Returns From YAR 14 May

GF141838 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 14 May (WAM) — Brigadier General Sayf Mubarak, UAE assistant chief of staff for logistics, and his accompanying military delegation arrived in Abu Dhabi this afternoon after a visit to the YAR during which he attended the military exercise "Al-Fajr."

Press Reaction to Shultz' Middle East Tour

GF141510 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 14 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 May (WAM) — Three UAE newspapers today agreed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour has failed due to the U.S. position on the question of Palestinian representation in the Middle East negotiations.

AL-ITTIHAD says that Shultz came to the region looking for Palestinians acceptable to Israel and the United States and that he wants these Palestinians to be from among those who do not reject Israel. In the newspaper's view, these conditions mean that those Palestinians should abandon their identity in return for their participation in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The newspaper thinks that the other side of Shultz' demands is Israel's right to annex others' lands by force, to expand and establish settlements, and to denigrate Arab holy shrines. The newspaper affirms that if Shultz wants to negotiate with Palestinians then he has to negotiate only with the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people. This is what he should consider. If he thinks that he can pull others to the Camp David accords, then we have to remind him that these accords enabled Israel to invade Lebanon and to butcher hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinians.

In conclusion, *AL-ITTIHAD* calls for a stronger Arab position so that Shultz will realize that he can never find Palestinians without identity or Arabs swimming against the national current.

AL-BAYAN accuses the U.S. secretary of state of setting impossible conditions for accepting Palestinians as members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the United States, because he demanded that those Palestinians should be acceptable in terms of the history of their opposition and position toward Israel during the stages of the Arab-Israeli struggle.

In its editorial today, the newspaper says that the demand for Palestinians who participate in the peace delegation or those who will be contacted by Washington to be from among those Palestinian people means that Washington is looking for elements that do not exist. It says that this means that Washington wants to remain in the whirlpool of U.S. procrastination which is encouraged by the position of the Arab side.

AL-BAYAN asks: What do Washington and Israel mean by Palestinians who enjoy the right of representation and who are acceptable to Israel? What are the qualifications required so that Palestinians can be acceptable? It says that Israel and the United States consider anyone who criticizes Israeli practices in the region a fanatic, extremist, and anti-Semitic.

Concluding its editorial, the newspaper affirms that the real Palestinian who represents his people is the one who struggles and sacrifices himself for the sake of Palestinian rights and who is definitely unacceptable to Israel. It says: The cause of Palestinians is an Arab cause that represents confrontation between the Arabs and foreign colonialism.

AL-KHALIJ, which is published in Al-Shariqah, sums up Shultz' visit in one expression: The Palestinian issue is incurable. In its editorial today the newspaper says that Shultz reached these results after the meetings of his assistant Murphy with Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories; they clearly told him: Go and talk to the PLO, because it is our legitimate representative. We, as a part of the Palestinian people, cannot speak in the name of all because the formula of their political representation was chosen a long time ago. In addition, no Arab leadership can conflict with the PLO in its right to represent the Palestinian people since the people themselves accept no alternative to it.

On this basis, the newspaper expresses the belief that the official Arab insistence on the participation of the PLO in the U.S. settlement comes from the fact that the Arab countries do not wish to bear the consequences of any solution to this just and incurable question that does not return rights to its owners and that does not conform with the nature of the fatal struggle.

The newspaper concludes by saying the foiling of attempts that are aimed at completing the Camp David accords can only be possible by confronting the operation and its parties with an absolutely clear political position free of any maneuvers.

PDRY

YSP Official Receives USSR Envoy, CPSU Message

GF111630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, today received in his office the Soviet ambassador in Aden, Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, who handed him a message from the CPSU Central Committee.

During the meeting, Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir emphasized the support of our party and country for the message of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of world states on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. He said that the contents of the message truly express the sublime and noble aims of the CPSU and the Soviet state to preserve world peace, prevent an arms race in space, and end the arms race on earth and annihilate it completely.

YAR

Further on Delegations Attending Military Exercise

Salih Meets Delegates

GF141516 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office this morning Brigadier General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, who headed his country's military delegation which attended the military exercise conducted by our Armed Forces.

During the meeting he conveyed a message to the brother president from his brother Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, in which he hailed the accomplishments achieved by the immortal 26 September Revolution in all fields.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Talib, planning director at the General Command.

The brother president and secretary general met also in his office with Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and defense minister in the southern part of our homeland, who attended part of the military exercise "Al-Fajr."

During the meeting, he delivered a message to the president and secretary general from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in our southern part of the homeland, dealing with cooperation and the coordination between the two parts.

The meeting was attended by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Muhammad Salih, deputy chief of the staff for military affairs and member of the Standing Committee; and Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state in the southern part of the homeland.

Omani Delegation Departs

GF141402 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Shaykh Shahr ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs in the fraternal Sultanate of Oman, and his accompanying military delegation left Sanaa today after attending part of the military exercise "Al-Fajr."

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY upon his departure from Sanaa, Shaykh Shar ibn Taymur said: We beleive that the success of the military exercise "Al-Fajr" is a pleasure and pride for us since it has been held according to plan. This success is attributed to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

In conclusion, Shaykh Shar ibn Taymur praised the developments achieved in our country. He said: During the past 5 years, the YAR has attained great achievements in all fields.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri,chief of the Staff General Command and member of the Standing Committee; Ahmad 'Umar, Omani ambassador in Sanaa; a number of officers in the Armed Forces; and a representative of the Public Relations Bureau at the General Command.

Prime Minister Receives Visiting French Official

GF141344 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] This afternoon Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, received Mr Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state to the Ministry of External Relations, who is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and the developments in the region.

The meeting was attended by the French charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Mubarak Notes 'Democracy's Success' on 15 May

NC141523 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has declared that 15 May ensured a great transition from one stage to another. This transition was in response to the people's hopes for a form of stability based on respect for political liberties. This stability is a basic pillar in the construction of Egypt.

According to President Mubarak, the late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat led this transition in the firm belief that it was a national necessity and the only way for the masses to participate in the decisionmaking process.

In a message today marking the anniversary of 15 May 1971, Mubarak said that democracy's success can be measured by its impact on and promotion of the people's daily lives. This highlights the importance of its positive exercise, which stresses that man must give before he takes and deals with current realities in an honest and sincere way. The positive exercise of democracy allows millions of people to express their views on the public interest without taking sides and in a way that is free of shortsightedness and personal ambition.

President Mubarak noted that self-reliance will enable us to meet the people's needs on the basis of scientifically planned economic and social development in keeping with our available resources.

Mubarak, Husayn To 'Exchange Views' on Shultz Visit

NC141721 Cairo MENA in English 1652 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cairo, May 14 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak's meeting in the near future with King Husayn of Jordan aims principally at exchanging views after they had both met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said today.

'Abd al-Majid described Shultz's talks in Egypt as "useful" since they offered an opportunity for the American side to listen to the Egyptian viewpoint from President Mubarak. The talks provided, on the other hand, an opportunity for the Egyptian side to know the U.S. stance vis-a-vis the important developments that occurred recently since the conclusion of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

Commenting on the lightning visit of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for the Near East affairs, to the region, 'Abd al-Majid said: "Murphy had briefed us on the results of Shultz's talks in the area." He termed the developments in this respect as encouraging.

'Abd al-Majid Sends Message to 'Arafat on Shultz Tour

NC141653 Cairo MENA in English 1555 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cairo, May 14 (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid sent a message to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the outcome of contacts and efforts recently made to push forward the peace process and give momentum to the Palestinian issues, particularly in the light of the outcome of the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the area and his talks in Cairo, MENA learned today.

The message was handed to member of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) Sa'id Kamal.

Israeli Delegation Arrives in Cairo 14 May

NC142057 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (MENA) — General Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Cabinet, arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv this evening, heading a delegation to Wednesday's talks with an Egyptian delegation led by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi. Badawi received the Israeli delegation on arrival at the airport.

David Kimche, the Israeli Foreign Ministry director general and member of the delegation, said that the talks will deal with several issues, including Tabah. He said he was happy to meet with the Egyptian officials.

Responding to a question on the names of the Palestinians who will participate in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Kimche said: We will participate in talks with Palestinians who are not PLO members.

Asked about the possibility of Palestinians from the Palestine Council participating in the talks, Kimche said that this is as yet undetermined.

Spain's Foreign Minister Holds 2d Round of Talks

NC141312 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran this morning. Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and the Spanish ambassador in Cairo also attended the meeting.

The second round of Egyptian-Spanish talks was held at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Egyptian side was led by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and the Spanish side by Foreign Minister Moran. At the end of the talks, the Spanish foreign minister said that he was pleased with his meeting with President Mubarak. He added that he had conveyed a message from the Spanish monarch, Juan Carlos, containing an invitation to President Mubarak to visit Spain. He said that President Mubarak had accepted the invitation, and the date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Continuing his statement, Spain's Moran said that his talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid dealt with existing relations between the two countries. He said that the two sides agreed to form a joint higher committee chaired by the foreign ministers. The committee will meet in Madrid in 1985 to discuss and promote bilateral relations in various fields.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid praised Egyptian-Spanish relations, expressing his hope that these relations will be strengthened in the various areas. He said that the Egyptian-Spanish talks dealt with all political and economic issues of concern to the two countries.

It should be noted that Spain's participation in the various projects of the economic plan was also discussed during the talks.

Foreign Ministry Official Views Sudan-Libya Relations

GF141200 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (WAKH) — Ambassador Ahmad Sudqi, director of the African Administration at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, has affirmed that his country supports any policy that is based on good-neighborliness and normalization of relations among neighbors.

The Egyptian ambassador told the WAKH correspondent in Cairo that Egypt views Sudanese-Libyan relations as a Sudanese choice and that Sudan is free to adjust and consolidate its relations with neighboring countries.

He said that Egypt does not accept lessons from anyone and it does not give lessons to others. He said: Therefore, we have not forced Sudan at any time to have bad relations with any neighboring country, whether Libya or any other country. On the contrary, Egypt exerted strenuous efforts last March in order to ease tensions between Sudan and Ethiopia.

Sudqi stressed that Egypt has never decided any mandates on any neighboring country. He said that internal matters in Sudan concern Sudan's sovereignty and its people's wish to choose their system of rule. He said that Cairo only wants to say that it will not keep silent if there is any foreign interference to undermine Sudan's stability because this matter influences Egypt's security.

Regarding the joint defense agreement between Egypt and Sudan, the director of the African Adminstration at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said: So far, we have not received any official request from Sudan with regard to changing or abolishing the agreement.

AL-AHRAM Interviews Ambassador to Washington

PM140914 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 12 May 85 p 6

[Interview with Egyptian Ambassador to Washington 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi by Hidayat 'Abd al-Nabi — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] ['Abd al-Nabi] In your view, within what framework and to what extent can the present U.S. Administration move?

[Al-Ridi] When you ask the Americans about this matter they say that this depends on the parties concerned and that the United States would be willing to act if the parties concerned made a move toward direct negotiations. When President Mubarak came to Washington he impressed upon the U.S. Administration the need for it to make a move and take the initiative so that progress could be made. He proposed the idea of a dialogue between the U.S. Administration and a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. That had an effect and was the main factor that prompted the U.S. Administration to make a move, hence Murphy's visit and now Shultz' visit.

['Abd al-Nabi] However, the prevailing impression is that Murphy's tours do not achieve much progress, as the silence about these tours indicates.

[Al-Ridi] Murphy is an experienced diplomat and he does not like to make declarations. He is careful with his statements and movements. That is why I do not attach much importance to the fact that he does not talk much. That should not be interpreted as an indication of lack of progress. Murphy prefers quiet diplomacy.

['Abd al-Nabi] How do you assess the Jewish lobby in the United States?

[Al-Ridi] The Jewish lobby is a reality. It is an existing fact which we cannot just put out of our minds. It is a fact of life and of U.S. politics, but we Arabs should not stand helpless in the face of these facts. We must take the initiative and we should have enough wisdom and courage to reactivate the U.S. role despite that lobby.

['Abd al-Nabi] How do you view U.S.-Egyptian relations today?

[Al-Ridi] They are multifaceted relations which, I can say, are proceeding well. They are good. The United States understands the important role Egypt is playing to promote stability and boost development efforts in the region. Egypt has asked for $1.3 billion in U.S. military aid as a grant and $815 million in economic aid, including $200 million in the form of cash transfers, for 1986. It also asked for additional aid for 1985. That has been granted. On its own initiative and in cooperation with the U.S. Administration, Congress has allocated $500 million in additional aid for 1985.

['Abd al-Nabi] What kind of relations are there between you and the rest of the Arab ambassadors in Washington?

[Al-Ridi] The Arab ambassadors in Washington are dear colleagues. They have all been courteous and fraternal. At the human and fraternal levels our relations are good and solid. There are other levels of cooperation and consultation with the ambassadors whose countries have diplomatic relations with Egypt.

['Abd al-Nabi] How does the U.S. Administration view the continuing Iraq-Iran war?

[AL-Ridi] It wants that war to end, but ending it is the responsibility of the warring parties. To be honest, the Iranian regime is to blame because Iraq has repeatedly demonstrateed its interest in reaching a peaceful settlement.

['Abd al-Nabi] How does the United States view the Tabah problem?

[Al-Ridi] It is trying to resolve the crisis resulting from the Tabah issue as soon as possible. My reading of the U.S. position is that it wants a speedy settlement in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaty and the 25 April 1982 agreement. We see that as a positive sign and we do want the United States to participate in the talks on this issue.

AFP: Numayri Requests Visa for Saudi Arabia

NC150924 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, May 15 (AFP) — Ja'far Numayri, the deposed president of Sudan, has applied for a visa for Saudi Arabia and wants to leave Egypt to live there, Arab diplomatic sources said today in Cairo.

Mr Numayri has been in Egypt since the military coup in Khartoum that overthrew him on April 6. The Sudanese news agency SUNA reported yesterday from Khartoum that the new government was considering asking Egypt to extradite the former president.

Mr Numayri has not been granted political asylum in Egypt, where he is living under protection of Egyptian security agents, the diplomatic sources said.

The government of President Husni Mubarak is understood to be somewhat embarrassed by the presence in Egypt of Mr Numayri at a time when Cairo is trying to stabilize relations with the new Khartoum authorities, who have been making overtures to Egypt's arch-rival Libya.

The Arab diplomatic sources said Mr Numayri had asked for the visa for Saudi Arabia several weeks ago, ostensibly in order to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. But the sources also said he wanted to reside in exile in Saudi Arabia.

Mubarak Orders Travel Ban for 3,500 People Lifted

GF082028 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] Cairo — *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that the list of those forbidden to travel out of Egypt comprises 4,700 political and military personnel who are forbidden to leave Egypt under any condition.

Recently, Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi, with the cooperation of juridicial committees, lifted the embargo from 3,500 people who are forbidden to travel, in accordance with the instructions of President Husni Mubarak that stipulate the removal of names from lists of those forbidden to travel for no serious reason.

However, there are still 1,200 military leaders and members of Islamic societies, who are financed from foreign interests and represent opposition organizations to the regime in Egypt, who are still on the banned list.

Further Comment, Reaction to Shultz' Mideast Tour

'Flexibility' Called for

NC141433 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 May 85

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary: "The Possibilities of Moving Along the Peace Path After Shultz' Tour"]

[Text] Following his visit to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz emphasized that some progress has been made and that there are reasons for him to be optimistic about the possibility of peace in the region. True, he acknowledged that certain problems must be resolved before there can movement toward peace, but he also asserted that his talks with President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn had been fruitful and useful.

Perhaps foremost among the problems that still impede the peace efforts is the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to initiate negotiations with the U.S. Administration. Even though the Palestinians rightly affirm that they alone should choose the delegation to represent them, and that no restrictions should be placed on their choice, the United States still refuses to negotiate with a delegation if it includes PLO members. The issue of Palestinian representation on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is not connected to any specific names, but is based on the principle that it is the Palestinians' right to choose who represents them.

There are still issues that remain unresolved — the PLO's recognition of all UN resolutions before entering any negotiations and the call for an international conference to discuss the Middle East problem. But if both parties show flexibility, these problems can be solved and results favorable to peace can be achieved.

By studying the U.S. positions on Middle East issues over the past few months, we have sensed some changes from previous adamant U.S. position. Some of these changes are:

1. U.S. Secretary Shultz' statement early in April that the Palestinians must participate in every stage of any Middle East peace negotiations, and that any agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip must safeguard Palestinian rights.

2. The U.S. assistant secretary of state's tour of the region, including Damascus, to study all views on the possibility for a peaceful solution.

3. The U.S. congressional delegation's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Amman last month. This was the first meeting of its kind. True, it was unofficial, but it indicates a new trend in the U.S. position on the problem.

4. The stay in the region of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, following Shultz' visits, for further consultations and to overcome certain obstacles to a solution.

We expect a U.S. stand complementary to these positions, characterized by realism and flexibility, a stand that deals directly

with the Palestinians without dictating conditions that harm the Palestinian character or lead to denying certain Palestinian rights and that enables the peace march to proceed toward a just and comprehensive solution. Such a solution would return rights to their owners and enable all the people of the area to enjoy security and peace.

'Glimmer of Hope' Seen

PM141451 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 13 May 85 p 5

[Ihsan Bakr article: "Shultz and the Difficult Mission"]

[Text] Just hours before U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Amman for a meeting with King Husayn during his tour which also includes Egypt and Israel, King Husayn was concluding his talks with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat; this was before 'Arafat's departure for Beijing at the head of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The results of Richard Murphy's tour were being scrutinized by the conferees in Amman. These results are diverse and numerous relating to the U.S. envoy's meetings with the Israeli and Egyptian sides in addition to several meetings he held in Riyadh and Damascus and his important meeting at the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem with 38 Palestinian personalities including some of the leaders of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The main problem and the stumbling block preventing the commencement of peace negotiations revolves around one main question from which other points branch out. That question is: Who should represent the Palestinians?

During its meeting with Jordan's King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the U.S. delegation submitted its ideas to the Jordanian side so that they could convey these ideas to the PLO leadership:

1. The United States agrees that the PLO may choose the delegation to represent it in the peace talks without announcing that officially. In other words, Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership could choose those who will represent the Palestinians in the negotiations but without the PLO announcing that the delegation represents it and without any mention of PLO connection with such a delegation.

2. The PLO should announce its acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242 to enable the United States to deal with the PLO.

When the American offer was submitted to the Jordanian side King Husayn's reaction was that, "the United States always seems to expect Palestinians not linked to the PLO to suddenly descend from the sky." That phrase was tantamount to an advance answer by King Husayn that the PLO would not accept such an offer.

What Jordan said had already been emphasized by President Husni Mubarak, namely that the PLO is everywhere and that the United States should accept the fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that as such it enjoys Palestinian and Arab legitimacy as well as broad international recognition.

Anyway, the U.S. offer was conveyed to the Palestinian side represented by the PLO leadership for consideration and final decision. The Palestinian answer was rejection of the U.S. offer for many reasons outlined to me by Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid. The PLO considers its representation of the Palestinian people to be a fundamental issue of principle which is not negotiable. Furthermore, the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people is the last card in PLO hands, so if the PLO were to accept Murphy's proposals it would be torpedoing the Rabat resolutions and the world's recognition of the PLO. A PLO acceptance of the U.S. request would deprive it of its legitimacy and the legitimacy of its existence and struggle which has been in progress for over 20 years. Furthermore, the PLO went all the way in demonstrating goodwill when it committed itself to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Accepting the U.S. offer now would mean opening the door wide for any other side to speak and negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians; this would be a violation of Arab consensus and of the PNC resolutions and charter.

In its reply, the Palestinian leadership finally said that if the United States wants a dialogue with the Palestinian people then it should initiate such a dialogue unconditionally with the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO, like what happened when U.S. hostages were held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and during Philip Habib's mission in Beirut.

What the U.S. envoy heard from the Palestinian leadership through Jordan, he heard in more detail during his direct meeting on Tuesday 16 April at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem with 38 prominent Palestinian personalities; these included former Jerusalem Mayor Anwar al-Khatib, former Jordanian Minister Anwar Nusaybah, Nablus' prominent leader Hikmat Al-Masri, former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, and Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Furayj.

The Palestinian position related to the U.S. side during that meeting consisted of several points: The Palestinian people in the occupied territories are a part of the whole Palestinian people. One-third is in the occupied territories and two-thirds in the diaspora. Any settlement of the Palestinian question must cover all aspects of the problem and should not be confined to the people of the occupied territories. The Palestinian problem is a fundamental national problem as reflected in the Palestinian people's resolve to attain their national rights, especially their right to self-determination and an independent state and their right to choose their representatives without anyone's pressure or trusteeship. The Palestinian people in the occupied territories and outside reaffirm that they have chosen the PLO as their sole legitimate representative and they believe that only through dialogue and dealing with the PLO can progress be made toward peace. We fully support the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership and we request that it be approached on all matters related to the Palestinian question.

Murphy returned home with all the results of his meetings in the region and he opened all his files to Secretary of State Shultz.

We have the following observations to make:

1. During Shultz' tour and meetings with the region's leaders, a side meeting will be held in Aqaba between Murphy and a number of Palestinian dignitaries. The continuation of meetings between U.S. officials and Palestinians seems to indicate that the United States is moving very cautiously toward dealing with accepting the Palestinians as one of the parties involved in drafting a peace settlement in the region.

2. The current U.S. Administration does not regard the PLO in its entirety to be a terrorist organization. Some groups under the PLO umbrella are seen as terrorist groups. As regards the question of not dealing directly with the PLO, that is something inherited by the present U.S. Administration from previous administrations and it cannot depart from that line unless there is some development on the PLO side. That required development may have already occurred with the Husayn-'Arafat agreement under which the PLO accepts all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian question, including Resolution 242. The U.S. support for the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including PNC members but not PLO members may be the way out of this crisis. All that can be said now is that the door to a settlement has not been shut yet and that the visit of the senior U.S. official carries a glimmer of hope with it. Also, King Husayn's forthcoming visit to Washington and his meeting with U.S. President Reagan may give rise to some optimism but it will be very guarded and cautious optimism.

Jordan, the PLO, Egypt, and the majority of the Arabs have accepted the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement formula as a basis for moving toward a settlement but it is incumbent on the influential Arab capitals to continue to put pressure on the U.S. Administration. Equally, the situation calls for maximum Palestinian discipline and work in all directions in pursuit of right and justice. Unless these two things occur the American steps will continue to be heavy, slow, and reluctant, a state of affairs aided by the bad Arab situation and the continuous Israeli pressure.

AL-SHA'B Views Ramifications of Economic Policy

PM101145 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 May 85 pp 1,5

[Socialist Labor Party Leader Ibrahim Shukri article: "We Reject High Prices and Tutelage; We Demand a Comprehensive National Plan To Counter U.S.-Israeli Plan"]

[Excerpts] In his recent speech President Mubarak answered many questions, yet some questions remain unanswered. Most important is that some of what he said needs clarification, particularly since most of the commentators in the government newspapers gave the President's words meaning with which we differ. We object to stability when it means continuation of the present situation without change. While our discussion here is concentrated on the economic aspects, the Socialist Labor Party demands a serious reappraisal of the policies that govern the economic activity and guide development. We also warn against ignoring this legitimate popular demand, because in other countries this has led to unexpected eruptions. Therefore, we say, ignoring the situation cannot be the road to stability.

Our people are tired of the use of expressions and styles that are closer to agitation than anything else; they are tired of the use of expressions about open-door policy and closed-door policy that are not understood; they are also tired of drawing comparisons between the sixties and the seventies, for we are now in the eighties and 1985 is almost finished [as published]. Today we are facing specific economic problems that need to be dealt with courageously. Serious dialogue should concentrate on this issue.

We are talking about high living costs, corruption, and grave social injustice in income distribution. We are talking about the extravagance of the affluent, which lies in open ostentatious consumption and is evident in the abundance of provocatively expensive goods. We are talking about the large balance of payments deficit and the accumulation of foreign debts that have accompanied all this. These problems are being faced today, so trying to talk about what happened 10 or 20 years ago will solve no problems.

This, however, does not mean that we refuse to discuss the past so that we can draw certain lessons. What we reject is discussion turning into vague words or altercations. We reject discussion unrelated to what the masses are suffering or to the economic policies by which we should deal with today's problems.

But if we say that change is the path to social and economic stability, we of course mean a studied change. Naturally reforms are opposed by the corrupt. If the corrupt resort to cunning and trickery, the front that seeks reform should be armed with study and knowledge so that it will be more cunning than the corrupt and be able to thwart their tricks.

But who will carry out the required study? President Mubarak said that the differences between economists and experts are wide. This is true. But we are being unfair to the economist if we ask him about something outside his specialization. Can we, for instance, ask the economist if we should set up a liquor industry? The answer to this question should be provided by the Islamic Shari'a expert. Can we ask the economist if we should set up a military industry? The answer to this question is decided primarily by national security considerations. The economist is called upon to estimate the required investments and the impact of the establishment of such industry on other industrites.

It is the duty of the political forces and thinkers to define the general objectives, that is, to define the type of society that we aim to achieve. Then the economists are asked to suggest the required means and policies in the economic field in order to achieve these objectives.

Do we want a society in which there will be a limitless number of private vehicles which pollute the air and the ground? Do we want to spend a major portion of our investments in dealing with the consequences of such a situation, that is keeping the government preoccupied with building an endless chain of bridges in order to solve the problem of the private vehicle owners instead of concentrating on developing public transport or building popular housing projects?

The Socialist Labor Party has a general view of what the state's higher strategy should be in Egypt which is linked to the Arab nation and has special ties with Sudan. But this alone is not enough, because the various political forces must be convinced of the seriousness of what we are advocating; the question of higher strategy should be given the attention it deserves. Our enemies are carefully preparing their plans to harm us, and we should therefore, also prepare our comprehensive plan for self-defense with even greater resolve than theirs.

The Socialist Labor Party believes that unless the parties concerned in the nation agree on our general course and principal objectives, it will be difficult to lay down sound economic policies that bolster justice and achieve social stability on a sound basis as defined by the Islamic Shari'a.

The Socialist Labor Party never tires of warning against the dangers of foreign debt. We warn the young people in particular, because debts are a burden on the future. Yet the foreign debt crisis is far too serious to be left for the economists to deal with. It was reported recently that foreign debts total $30 billion, according to the World Bank report. It is observed that the government did not frankly admit this alarming figure. Nor did it make a clear and definite statement about our accumulating obligations and the type of these obligations. We realize that a major proportion of these obligations represent bank debts and import facilities that constitute short-term, high-interest debts.

The government has yet to admit frankly the gravity of the situation; the government economists have told us that they do not believe that the situation has reached a critical point since the Egyptian economy, in their view, is capable of providing the necessary resources to service these debts, that is, to pay the interests, the instalments. We frankly tell them that this is not true.

Our sources of foreign currency are no longer sufficient to meet our hard currency debts. Even if they were sufficient, are we setting up productive projects with these loans as a means to increase exports and thus increase our foreign currency revenue so that the problem of loan and interest repayment will be solved?

Those who talk about the availability of resources mean revenues from oil exports and similar sources. If this is so, then it is alarming for us, because this means sacrificing the interest of the coming generation. A minister today is interested in spending his days in office peacefully and without great annoyance from the citizens. In the end it does not matter if the results are achieved at the cost of increasing the oil extraction rate, because when our sons take over empty wells the minister will no longer be in office.

What is even more dangerous is the link between foreign debt and the question of independence. The creditors, whether official or otherwise, carefully coordinate their operations. Official quarters, such as governments, the IMF, or the World Bank, coordinate their stands and moves. Private or nonofficial establishments such as banks and companies follow the guidance of official quarters.

If the U.S. Administration is not pleased with a certain African or Latin American country, the IMF or the World Bank takes this fact into consideration and so do the major banks and companies. It is a known fact that loans offered by governments are usually more profitable than those offered by commercial establishments; government loans often carry low rates of interest and are repayable over a long period. For this reason they are called economic aid. Such aid is used to ease the debts borne by developing countries. But since the government offering such loans is not a charitable society, this service or assistance is usually coupled with conditions that ensure that such economic aid serves the foreign policy of the country offering the loan.

All the reports published by U.S. AID about its aid to Egypt clearly state that such aid is linked to the Egyptian Government's commitment to implementing U.S. strategy, particularly with regard to the Middle East area and the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is natural, because the agency is a branch of the State Department. It determines how this aid should be spent so that it will best serve the U.S. Administration in achieving its objectives. An increasing danger here lies in the presence of the Zionist influence in the White House and the State Department.

What we have outlined here does not go so far as to demand an end to accepting foreign aid and loans. Neither does it represent a criticism of the United States at present or the Soviet Union in the past for their use of foreign aid as a means to serve their foreign policies, for such use is in the nature of things.

All that we are demanding is that we should be aware of the nature of foreign debt, including economic aid. It is, as we said, too serious a matter to be left to the economists alone. In the light of such awareness the higher state strategy should include the principle of reducing dependence on foreign aid and debt, so that our talk about being independent in decisionmaking will not be mere talk. Increasing dependence on foreign aid and debt will provide our enemies with a frightful means of pressure. The matter calls for discussing the utilization of debt and aid, because those who come to us to discuss the terms for their use lay down their proposals after long studies in which the economist has played the least important role. Since the fifties, according to documents released recently, U.S. aid has aimed at bringing about an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. All the economic programs have been designed with this strategic objective in mind.

It is their right to plan for themselves the way they like, but we should also have our own plans. Do we possess such plans?

U.S. AID or IMF representatives know that they operate within a broad strategic plan. Will our ministers of economy negotiate with those representatives as representing a strategic counterplan drawn up by nationalist minds, or will they be lost in technical details far removed from an all-encompassing picture? It is our duty to be aware that every international party seeks its own interest; it is our duty also to keep our eyes fully open to our own interests. We should not forget for one single moment that Israel's view of its security is for Egypt and the Arab nation to remain weak. This applies to the economy just as it applies to every other field. "If aught that is good befalls you, it grieves them; but if some misfortune overtakes you, they rejoice." [Koranic verse]

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,834

JN141637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 May 85

[Communique No 1,834 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high efficiency and unique courage, our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic jihad and confrontation of the tyrant clique's forces in Iran, asserting daily their ability to crush the cliques of evil and aggression in every battlefield.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In continuation of tightening the siege on the oil supplies of the tyrant clique in Iran and in order to prevent it from utilizing its resources in committing aggression against Iraq, our Air Force carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 2000 [1600 GMT] yesterday, secoring an accurate and effective hit before returning safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our helicopter gunships continued their bold sorties over the enemy positions and troop assembly points in the East Tigris and East Basra sectors, dealing them effective strikes which resulted in killing or wounding a number of the tyrant clique and destroying 14 infantry positions, 3 boats, 4 troop assembly points, and 1 bunker. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. In a precise and bold operation in which the valor of our heroic fighters was displayed, one of our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater managed to ambush and capture six enemy troops and to seize some weaponry.

4. Units from our forward formations engaged enemy units opposite our positions in the central sector with artillery and mortars, destroying three hardware stockpiles, three infantry positions, one 60mm mortar, and one observation post.

5. One of our forward units pounded the enemy positions in the East Basra sector, setting two hardware stockpiles and one fuel reservoir on fire and destroying one vehicle and one infantry position.

6. While carrying out its duty in no-man's-land, one of our patrols in the East Tigris sector found and brought back weapons, equipment, and one enemy boat.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy vehicle loaded with hardware was destroyed.

7. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

8. The tyrant clique in Iran shelled the suburbs of Mandali with heavy artillery.

9. Fresh groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with one of our forward units at the battlefronts.

They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 May 1985

Foreign Minister Returns From London 14 May

JN141904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1809 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here tonight after taking part in the 7-member Arab committee's efforts following up the Iraq-Iran war during his recent visit to Britain.

King Husayn Leaves for UAE, Qatar 15 May
JN150924 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman this mroning for the UAE and Qatar on a fraternal working visit to the two fraternal countries within the framework of His Majesty King Husayn's consultations and coordination with the Arab states' leaders in order to discuss developments in the Arab arena and to promote bilateral relations with these states.

His Majesty King Husayn was seen off at Amman Airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the deputy prime minister and minister of education, the ministers, and senior civilian and military officials.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland before His Majesty King Husayn and in the presence of the ministers.

His majesty is accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim.

Al-Masri Denies Delegation Members Nominated
JN141819 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has denied what had been attibuted to him by some news agencies regarding the nomination of PNC members to the U.S. Government as members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian deelegation.

He said there is absolutely no basis to such news and that no names had been presented to the U.S. Government.

KUNA Cites AL-SAFIR on U.S. Role in Bombing

LD151056 Kuwait KUNA in English 0949 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beirut, May 15 (KUNA) — A Lebanese daily newspaper uncovered "new facts" about the involvement of the Lebanese and American intelligence agencies in the car bomb in the southern suburb last March 8 which claimed the lives of nearly 100 and the injury of more than 200 others.

AL-SAFIR newspaper said an official of the Lebanese intelligence has visited Washington last October and agreed with American officials to send three groups to Washington "for coordination and cooperation."

The paper said the Lebanese official has met during his visit to the U.S. with the American presidential adviser for national security affairs Robert McFarlane and with the director of the C.I.A.

The paper, quoting reliable sources, said the first group of officers was sent to Washington last January, the second was sent last March and each spent two weeks there on a training program.

One of those officers, the paper stressed, was noted by the *WASHINGTON POST* claiming his group's responsibility for the car bomb of Bi'r al-'Abd.

More on Beirut Bombing

NC151157 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 15 (AFP) — The Lebanese-U.S. counterk aterror program that led indirectly to a bloody car bombing in Beirut in March was set up with CIA help after the bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex last October, claimed by Moslem fundamentalists, the newspaper *AL-SAFIR* reported here today.

The Lebanese paper, in an article from its Washington correspondent, gave further detail to revelations by the *WASHINGTON POST* last Sunday.

The *POST* reported that the counterterrorism project was cancelled abruptly after the car bombing March 8 aimed at Shi'ite Moslem leader Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, in which 80 people died. The *POST* said the Central Intelligence Agency had called off the program because members of one of the Lebanese units trained had been involved, along with foreigners, in the bombing.

AL-SAFIR, which is well connected in Lebanese Moslem and leftist circles, said a top officer of the Lebanese intelligence services went to Washington October 6 and met William Casey, the U.S. director of Central Intelligence.

This was less than three weeks after a bombing at the U.S. Embassy annex at 'Awkar, north of Beirut, on September 20 killed 24 people including two Americans. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.

AL-SAFIR said that as a result of the meeting with Mr. Casey, an agreement was reached on the delivery of 5 million dollars worth of equipment to Lebanese intelligence and on the training of three Lebanese teams in the United States in a two-week anti-terrorism course.

The first team sent by the Lebanese Government arrived in the United States early in January, *AL-SAFIR* said. It comprised four Christians and two Moslems.

The second team went for training in March, and was composed exclusively of Christian officers, the paper said. It added that after that date, other Lebanese intelligence officers made visits to the United States.

The training of the third team was suspended after the *WASHINGTON POST*'s article appeared, *AL-SAFIR* said.

Clashes Occur in Beirut; Casualties Noted

NC150654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] Following attacks against Army positions by gunmen in Beirut's southern suburb at 0740 today, clashes took place along the Sannin, Al-Barid, Al-Matahin, and Galerie Sim'an lines. A soldier was reportedly killed on the Al-Barbir line. Between 0030 and 0200 today, clashes involving the use of machineguns, rockets, and mortars took place in the areas of the old commercial center, Sodeco, Primo, Al-Barjawi, and the Museum. Shells also reportedly fell in the Al-Karantinah area. Sniping by anti-aircraft guns extended to the Al-Mudawwar quarter and Al-Rum Hospital. A number of shells fell in Sinn al-Fil after 0100.

We have just been informed that violent clashes have been taking place for the past 10 minutes on the Al-Barid and 'Ayn al-Rummanah lines [in Beirut's southern suburb], involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets. Mortar shells are also falling in the area. Two women were wounded.

Reportage on Kidnapping of UNWRA Deputy Director

VOL Report

NC150545 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0526 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] We have just been informed that at 0715 today, gunmen in West Beirut kidnapped Mr Walsh, deputy director general of UNRWA, as he was leaving the Holiday Home Hotel.

More on Kidnapping

HK150756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beirut, May 15 (AFP) — The deputy head of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, Aiden Walsh, was kidnapped today by gunmen in Moslem-dominated West Beirut, UNRWA announced.

Mr. Walsh, a 46-year-old Irish national, was abducted at 7:20 A.M. (0420 GMT) as he was leaving home for UNRWA head-

quarters in the southern Beirut suburbs. Mr. Walsh was being taken to work by his Palestinian driver, who was not taken captive.

UNRWA is active helping Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad Claims Responsibility

NC151448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The kidnapping of UNRWA Deputy Director Aiden Walsh, whose fate is unknown, raises the number of foreigners kidnapped in West Beirut to 10.

The Islamic Jihad organization has claimed responsibility for kidnapping Walsh in West Beirut this morning.

'Christian Grouping for the One Lebanon' Formed

NC141853 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Former Minister Michel al-Murr announced the formation of the constituent body of the Christian Grouping for the One Lebanon tonight.

Following a meeting which took place in his office from 1700 to 2030 tonight, former Minister al-Murr read the following statement:

Following the exchanges held by the Christian Grouping, in observance of the democratic system and the institutions provided for in the Constitution, and in order to realize national accord, the conferees decided the following:

1. To consider themselves a constituent body to be called the Christian Grouping for the One Lebanon. Its objective is to adopt principled national stands.

2. To appoint a committee to draft the Grouping's system of regulations.

3. To schedule a constituent body meeting for 1100 hours on Friday 17 May at the Independent Maronite Deputies Grouping's headquarters in the house of Deputy August Bakhus in Al-Bawshariyah. It has also been decided to schedule a constituent body meeting on 23 May at the house of Deputy Tariq Habshi to study the draft system of regulations in preparation for submission to the members of the Grouping's general body.

'Asim Qansuh Condemns Shultz' Visit to Region

JN141941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Beirut — Democratic National Front Secretary General Comrade 'Asim Qansuh has condemned U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the region and his attempt to push some defeatist Palestinian sides toward concluding a separate bilateral settlement with the Zionist enemy. In a statement to a SANA correspondent in Beriut today, he pointed out that Shultz' visit is, in fact, aimed at pushing some defeatist Palestinian sides toward concluding a separate bilateral settlement with the Zionist enemy, and, consequently, to revive the treasonous Camp David.

Comrade Qansuh also stressed that the national sides and the Arab steadfastness and confrontation forces led by Syria will exert every effort to undermine the new second copy of Camp David.

Al-Asad Extends Military Conscription Decrees

JN141102 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Legislative Decree No 7, dated 13 May 1985, on the extension of Legislative Decree No 9 and Legislative Decree No 12, both issued in 1984 and dealing with the acceptance of cash substitutes from Syrian Arab conscripts who are subject to military service and who reside outside Syria with the exception of Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq.

The following are the texts of the three decrees:

I. Legislative Decree No 7

The president of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1: Legislative Decree No 9, dated 2 September 1984, and Legislative Decree No 12, dated 1 October 1984, shall be extended for a period of 1 year, beginning 2 September 1985.

Article 2: This legislative decree shall be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] President of the Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus, 13 May 1985

II. Legislative Decree No 9

The president of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1: Contrary to all provisions which are in force, cash substitutes shall be accepted from Syrian Arab conscripts subject to military service who reside outside Syria with the exception of following Arab countries: Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, if they fulfill either of the two conditions:

a. If they have reached 35 years of age and have resided outside the country for not less than 10 years.

b. If they hold a scientific degree at doctorate level or above and have resided outside the country for not less than 5 years after their degree at doctorate level.

Article 2: The cash substitute mentioned in the above article shall be set as follows and will be settled to the treasury:

a.$5,000 for the conscript covered by the provisions of paragraph a of Article 1.

b. $3,000 for the conscript covered by the provisions of paragraph b of Article 1.

Article 3: The duration of this legislative decree shall be 1 year from the date it comes into effect.

Article 4: The General Command of the Army and Armed Forces shall issue the necessary instructions for the implementation of the provisions of this decree.

Article 5: This legislative decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall come into effect from the date of its issuance.

[Signed] President of the Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus, 3 September 1984

III. Legislative Decree No 12

The president of the Republic, in accordance with the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1: The provisions of Legislative Decree No 9, dated 2 September 1984, shall be applied to Palestinian Arabs who, under the laws in force, are considered as Syrians.

Article 2: This legislative decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall come into effect as of the date of its issuance.

[Signed] President of the Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus, 1 October 1984

Three Citizens Hanged For 'Spying for Israel'

JN141134 Paris Radio Monte Carlo Carlo in Arabic 0655 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Three Syrian citizens were executed by hanging in Damascus at dawn today on charges of spying for Israel. The three are Tawifq Muhammad 'Abbas, Farid Muhammad Darwish, and Muhyi al-Din Hurani. They were executed in the Al-'Abbasiyin Square in Damascus after being convicted of selling out to the Israeli intelligence service and of carrying out hostile operations against the security of Syrian citizens.

Three 'Military Personnel' Executed

JN150604 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Three Syrian military personnel were executed by firing squad near Damascus yesterday afternoon on charges of cooperating with the Israeli intelligence service, the Mosad. The three, whose ranks were not disclosed, are Ghassan Hammud Abu Shaqra, Ahmad 'Abdallah Kakmawi, and 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Hamid Bikri, also known as Wadi' Skaf.

Dealing With U.S. Called 'Waste of Time'

JN141456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The United States has decided to make its move during a time of Arab weakness when all the factors that contribute to Arab fragmentation will guarantee the United States and its ally, Israel, the continuation of Arab division which will in turn prevent Arab hostility toward imperialism and Zionism. This image of the Arab nation as seen by the U.S. and Israeli administrations has made George Shultz and Richard Murphy

set hard conditions for the U.S. henchmen and the Arab rulers who are revolving in the U.S. orbit.

The Jordanian king has made concessions and showed readiness to hold direct talks with Israel — concessions that are enough not only to make the U.S. and Zionist leaderships [word indistinct], but also to make him an object of ridicule even by those to whom he conceded. The same applies to collusive 'Arafatism, whose leader, Yasir 'Arafat, only speaks about the honor that the king gives to him and asserts that he is in the employ of the royal palace in Amman and a secondary agent in U.S. calculations, although his services to the United States and against the Palestinian revolution have not taken him further than the halls of the royal palace in Jordan.

We should remind everyone that weakness does not bring respect to weak people and that force is the only way to prove your existence. This force cannot be attained through capitulatory plans that are propagated by those who want the Arabs to remain weak and helpless. On this basis, U.S. Secretary George Shultz dealt with the Jordanian king and the Camp David regime in Egypt. On this basis also, King Husayn dealt with Yasir 'Arafat, who fell after he laid down the rifle, seeking assistance from the regime that equated Palestine with Zionism, and from the region that preferred reconciliation with Israel over its ties with the Arab nation.

Syria has warned Arabs of the need to insist on their rights and to bear arms as necessary tools to prove their existence and to gain respect from the entire world. This honest view made Syria stick to its strategic option, that is, building up a force that is able to convince the aggressor of its weakness and to also convince the aggressor that it does not have a monopoly on force.

Leader al-Asad told the Swiss information delegation that it is not a matter of direct or indirect dialogue between the Arabs and Israel, it is a matter of regaining our usurped rights. Because it is impossible to attain these rights as long as the usurper is the only party who is powerful, Syria's response is that strategic balance will be its objective and that brave resistance will be the path it will follow so long as the aggressor continues to reject the international will and aims at dictating its terms to the Arabs by military force.

Syria seeks the components of force and action not because it wants war and destruction, but because it is convinced that Israel, which challenges the entire world, is an enemy of peace and its objectives are hostile and threaten the future of a nation that supplied the world with civilization, science, and knowledge.

Therefore, every U.S. effort exerted by Shultz, Murphy, and the U.S. President is, from Syria's viewpoint, an attempt to humiliate the Arabs and sell out their rights so long as the source of Israel's force is U.S. support on all levels.

In light of the U.S. moves which come in the name of peace — moves that only serve a false and incomplete peace — the only option before the Arab renegades is to admit their defeat and to hand over power to the Arab masses who want to take revenge on all agents.

International friendships do not mean that the weak should become agents of the strong. They also do not mean that the masses should be betrayed for a short-term gain that protects a throne or authority at the expense of truth and fate. In the world, there are forces that champion the Arab nation and its struggle and defend truth and peace. The friendship of these forces should be sought in a world where the weak die. Syria was the first to differentiate between friends and enemies and to strengthen its strategic policy. This is the difference between those who are honest with their nation and those who collude with enemies of this nation.

The United States and Israel are hostile to Arabs and reject their rights. Therefore, seeking U.S. friendship is agentry, confidence in the United States is treason, and dealing with the United States is a waste of time and a disavowal of the will of the nation and the masses.

'Fear' Overwhelms Israeli Forces in Lebanon

JN110619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Enemy Aims Are Falling Under Lebanese Resistance Blows," the *AL-THAWRAH* editorial says: Facts in the Lebanese arena prove that Israel's agents have no future, even if they imagine that the Zionist occupiers can defend them. This is corroborated by daily events. In the steadfast Lebanese south, which is inflamed by the Lebanese national resistance operations, an atmosphere of fear and panic is overwhelming the Israeli forces' ranks and the agent Lahd's militias. Suicidal operations are continuing and desertions from the invasion forces and the agent militias are rife. Search-and-arrest campaigns launched by the Israeli forces to raise the sagging morale of the agents will be useless.

Clearly, Israel, which is unable to provide security for its invading forces, will not be able to protect the agent militias from the Lebanese people's wrath, because these people have resorted to resistance in order to liberate their territories from the Zionist occupiers. Likewise, the Lebanese people are also determined to cleanse their territory of the agents and end all forms of Israeli influence, no matter under what cover this influence may hide. The Lebanese people will not hesitate to take every measure to realize their realistic, legitimate aims.

In all cases, Israel will not be able to provide protection for its forces, despite its feverish endeavors to establish a human security belt by using Lahd's agent militias in the south. All this will collapse altogether under the bludgeoning of the Lebanese national resistance, which has proved its superior ability, not only by heroic sacrifices but also by foiling enemy plans, reversing its equations, disrupting its calculations, and punishing its traitor agents, making them live in a state of real panic, retreat, and withdrawal, seeking only a means of escape.

As the 17 May agreement fell and as the Galilee peace theory proved false, the idea of the security belt is being foiled today by the heroism of the Lebanese national resistance. Thus, the inva-

sion plot, with its political and military aims, and the role of the agents and hirelings are collapsing.

Lebanon's Salvation Seen in National Accord

JN111408 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Various foreign circles are expressing their fears over Lebanon while foreign media circles are exaggerating the security events that have been taking place in some Lebanese areas. Moreover, some from outside the region are speaking of proposing initiatives to resolve the Lebanese question. If one observes the Lebanese situation after the 10 years of civil war and its consequences, its impact on Lebanon's internal political life, the Israeli and foreign influence in Lebanon, and the actions of some forces which bear various names and slogans, then one would find that there has been a great deal of international exaggeration in describing what has been happening in some Lebanese areas.

One would also find that the reason behind such exaggeration is not to help a certain Lebanese sect protect its existence, or contribute to promoting a formula for coexistence among the Lebanese, or bolster action to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli invaders and preserve the unity of the Lebanese territory and people.

The observer may wonder about the link between such a fabricated uproar and the visits of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and the current visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Israel and the plan that he is carrying which is intended to rescue the Israeli-U.S. conditions in a separate process with Jordan and 'Arafat's deviant group aimed at arriving at a partial solution that falls within the Camp David agreements. Those who are shedding tears over Lebanon's Christians have not once and for more than 10 years bothered to burden themselves with the responsibility of helping to end the foreign conspiracy against Lebanon, its Christians and Muslims, and the unity of its people and territory. Moreover, they did not adopt the necessary stand against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They did not strongly protest the killing of thousands of innocent people in the villages and refugee camps, or protest the expulsion of hundreds of thousands from their homes, villages, and cities.

Shedding crocodile tears will not help Lebanon's Christians. What will help them is protecting the unity of Lebanon's territory and people, liberating the Lebanese territory from the Israeli invaders, and halting the criminal U.S. attempt aimed at exploiting fabricated events in Lebanon to cover up the U.S. design which is hostile to Lebanon, Palestine, and the Arabs.

What will help is supporting the Lebanese national accord march and the security march throughout Lebanon. Lebanon's Christians are Lebanese citizens like all the other Lebanese. Syria and the Arabs are pained at what is happening to Lebanon's Christians just as they would be pained by what would befall any Lebanese citizen. However, what is taking place in Lebanon is not a religious war, a conflict between beliefs and sects, or a rush among the sects to eliminate each other.

What is taking place in Lebanon is a repercussion of local, regional, and international conflicts. All Lebanese factions and sects are suffering from this. Undoubtedly, no Lebanese faction will benefit from eliminating another sect or sects, although this would be impossible and impermissible. No Lebanese faction has any real interest in fragmenting and partitioning Lebanon and striking at its legitimate central government.

Moreover, no Lebanese faction has any real interest in establishing sectarian or religious pockets or districts. Those who would benefit from this are Lebanon's enemies — the Israeli and U.S. leaders and the deviants who are marching within the U.S. and Israeli designs.

The salvation of all Lebanese factions will not come from outside Lebanon or overseas or from the enemies of Lebanon and the Arabs. It must come first from inside Lebanon, through the conviction of its sons, through national accord and brotherly coexistence, and by rising above trivialities, hatred, vengeance, and the street and tribal mentality to a level of unified national feeling and effective national responsibility and the only national choice that is represented by national unity and Arab affiliation and the Arab option, especially the Syrian Arab option.

Rabin Meets With Zairian President 14 May

TA141055 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpts] Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko had talks at the Defense Ministry with Israel's Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and senior defense and Army officials. Afterwards, Rabin said it would step up its military aid to Zaire within the constraints of Israel's economic situation. Alan Ben-'Ami reports:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] President Mobutu was greeted at the Defense Ministry with full military honors. The IDF band played the anthems of Zaire and Israel, and the Zairian president reviewed the military guard drawn from all branches of the IDF. Then came close to an hour of talks between President Mobutu and his military and political staff on one side, and Defense Minister Rabin, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, and senior IDF and Defense Ministry personnel, on the other.

The Zairian president told me afterwards that the session had been a good one but, he stressed, he had not come to ask for aid but to discuss mutual cooperation as a friend.

Defense Minister Rabin first visited Kinshasa 22 years ago, as Israel's deputy chief of staff. The IDF set up a parachute course for the Africans as a result, and since then, said Rabin, cooperation has continued with ups and downs. He wants to see the cooperation continue and increase.

[Rabin] I would not go into details. I believe it is in the interests of Israel and Zaire to continue our cooperation [words indistinct] in which we have cooperated [words indistinct] to do what is required to move on with all the programs about which decisions were made in the past.

[Ben-'Ami] Will these include programs of supplying weaponry as well as....

[Rabin, interrupting] I would not go into details. Whatever will be required, we are going to do.

[Ben-'Ami] From the Defense Ministry, President Mobutu went on to visit an Israel Air Force base. [End recording]

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Regional Issues

AU142030 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 14 May 85

[Text](ANSA) Rome, May 14 — Israel is ready to negotiate with all neighboring Arab countries, but not with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said here today in an interview published by the conservative Milan daily, *Il GIORNALE NUOVO.*

Shamir yesteray wound up two days of talks in Rome. "The PLO's aim is to destroy our state", said Shamir, a member of the rightwing "Likud" cartel within the present national unity government. The interview also accused Egypt of failing to respect the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and failing to work for normalization between the two countries.

"It is a peace which is not based on normality, a peace without soul", he claimed. "We are seeking to strengthen peace with Egypt and make it more substantial because we consider it the corner-stone of the whole process of stabilization in the region."

On Lebanon, he said Israel had withdrawn because of the impossibility of achieving a political solution to guarantee Israeli frontiers. "There is no counterpart in Lebanon with which to achieve an agreement of the kind", he asserted.

According to Shamir, when "our Arab neighbors" categorically accept Israel's "existence and independence", direct talks will be possible. "When this is the political will, we shall achieve peace", he forecast.

Shamir Discusses Shultz-Husayn Meeting With Murphy

TA140904 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0851 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy today reported to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that even in the wake of the meeting between Shultz and Husayn there has been no change in the Jordanian position regarding the peace process and the participation of the PLO in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Murphy did not mention any names of possible participants in the delegation in the meeting. The assistant secretary of state added that in his meetings in Egypt and Jordan, Secretary Shultz had made it clear that the United States adheres to its position opposing the inclusion of PLO members in the political process, as long as the PLO does not recognize Israel and UN Resolution 242.

Delegation Leaves For Talks in Cairo 14 May

TA142005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, and the IDF General Staff's chief of the Planning Branch left for Cairo this evening to discuss the disputed problems between Israel and Egypt. They will be joined tomorrow by the chairman of the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee and the assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry.

Richard Murphy reported in Jerusalem today that Cairo is indeed ready to talk to Israel.

Knesset Finance Committee Holds Session

Meeting Detailed

TA141146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The economy is seething, money is spent as if it grew on trees, and the planes flying abroad are full. These were the words of the prime minister in a stormy and high-pitched meeting with coalition members of the Knesset Finance Committee and coalition leaders in which Mr Peres urged quick legislation for all the

economic decisions recently made by the government. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik has just returned from that meeting:

Indeed, it was a stormy meeting which became even stormier toward the end when shouts filled the Prime Minister's Office. The coalition members of the Knesset Finance Committee began enumerating their misgivings depite Mr Peres' threats; some came out against imposing taxes on family allowances and others were opposed to the education tax. Mr Peres apparently lost his temper, banged on the table, and screamed at the committee members. The latter retorted with words such as have not been used in the presence of this prime minister. In fact, the debate was adjourned when it emerged that there was no sense in continuing. However, a decision was made to the effect that the Finance Committee would already hold marathon debates this week on the education tax, the tax on family allowances, and the property levies, until they have been approved; at least, this is what Committee Chairman Avraham Shapira said.

Perhaps we should now move to the end of the meeting since we are running out of time, and listen to Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i's remarks. Upon emerging from the meeting, he said among other things, that the economy is scheduled to return to its course, as he phrased it, in June. He noted that we have been exceeding our budget and have been printing money beyond forecasts. Among other things, these deviations lead to a run on foreign currency. If the government cannot curb this deterioration and enforce recovery measures, it has no right to exist, Mr Moda'i said. I asked him whether additional measures are necessary. Moda'i said he hoped such measures would not be necessary, and that we should first implement the measures that have already been decided on.

[Begin Moda'i recording — picked up in mid-sentence] ...and after it has been implemented, I hope these measures will be sufficient in order to attain the goals stipulated in the state budget. However, if that is not the case, let nobody harbor any doubt that we will be compelled to take additional measures; but I hope this will not be the case. Even if we are forced to adopt additional measures, I am making it crystal clear that there will be no devaluation and that savings will not be affected. Therefore, it is wrong to spread all sorts of rumors on these issues, because they confuse the public, which proceeds to react to rumors rather than to facts. [End recording]

So much for the finance minister's rather soothing remarks. Some of the economic measures that have been withheld should be expected to go into effect in the next few days. Despite its dissenting views, the Finance Committee may introduce several changes, but will ultimately approve these measures.

Additional IDF Funds Approved

TA141944 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The Knesset Finance Committee today approved the transfer of 100 billion shekels to finance the expenses involved in the IDF stay in Lebanon, its evacuation, and redeployment. This sum was taken from the remaining balance of the budget, since according to the Treasury these expenditures cannot be covered by the defense budget. An additional 2.25 billion shekels were approved to finance defense activity and the building of air raid shelters in the northern settlements.

Lt Gen Levi Warns Against Attacks From Lebanon

TA141156 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 May 85 p 8

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Excerpt] The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, has warned the terrorists that attacks from within Lebanon might result in retaliation in which innocent parties may be hurt. Speaking before an organization of former career officers, Lt Gen Levi said that if attacks are resumed, they will bring destruction and devastation to the whole region, because in war it is impossible to pinpoint the targets." [Quotation marks as published]

The chief of staff believes that terrorist attacks in the vicinity of the international border can be expected, and said that the IDF is ready to preempt such attacks. According to intelligence reports and estimations, there are many parties in Lebanon which want to harass the IDF and Israel's northern settlements. The chief of staff hopes that the local population will not allow the terrorists to establish an infrastructure, since they understand what effect such a development would have on their future.

Referring to the IDF's military strength, Lt Gen Levi pointed out that the Army must be beefed up in light of the development of the Arab armies, which is cause for concern. As an example of development, the chief of staff cited data showing that Syria and Jordan currently have more weapons than did all the Arab countries put together when the peace accords were signed with Egypt in 1977. "If we do not invest resources in building up our forces, we will not have what it takes to maintain an Army that can face the missions of the coming years."

General Or Reveals Amal, Syrian Moves in S. Lebanon

TA131715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Ori Or, has said that members of the Amal movement are now in control of Al-Nabatiyah and Sidon, and are not permitting the terrorists to act. The Syrians in the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon are not moving southward, and no extraordinary movements have been observed.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the commander of the Northern Command was speaking to IDF generals and the chief of staff at the weekly meeting of the General Staff which was held this time in Kibbutz Hanita, in Upper Galilee.

Gen Lahd Warns UNIFIL Not To Curb ASL's Moves

TA150435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] General Antoine Lahd has warned UNIFIL headquarters that he will not tolerate any restrictions on the movements of his men in the security strip, following the IDF withdrawal. At present, UNIFIL personnel manning roadblocks only permit army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers to cross when escorted by an IDF officer. Gen Lahd told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that he would be glad to confer with the UNIFIL commander and coordinate positions with him. If the United Nations does not heed this request, the general said, violent struggles will ensue in which his men will gain the upper hand.

Our correspondent recalls that over the weekend, an ASL tank ran over a Norwegian UNIFIL officer's jeep which was blocking its way.

Gen Lahd has further said that under no circumstances whatsoever will he tolerate the armed presence of Amal men in the security strip.

Identity Cards Issued to Lebanese in Security Strip

TA141200 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1149 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Special identity cards are being issued to the 150,000 inhabitants of the security strip in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that these identity cards, along with other special permits, will enable the local inhabitants to travel northward and return to the boundaries of the security strip.

'Abundance' of Volunteers for ASL Noted

TA141722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] It has been reported that there is an abundance of volunteers for the army of southern Lebanon and the civilian guards in southern Lebanon, so much so that a decision has been made to stop enlisting new recruits and only train those already in units.

ASL Leaders Explain New Security Strategy

TA141721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 14 May 85

[Report by correspondent Hayim Hecht]

[Excerpts] Two hours before the attack on the Israeli ambulance along the northern border, General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, told us in his headquarters: Attacks will continue. The general believes that those carrying out attacks are not inhabitants of the south; they are mercenaries who come from the Al-Biqa' region in the east, or from Beirut and Sidon which are further north.

The general stated that the ASL will be able to control all the security problems in the strip under its supervision. Firing incidents will continue, Lahd repeated, but they will not pose a threat to security and order in the strip.

Meetings are being held these days in southern Lebanese villages at which IDF and ASL officers are explaining the new security strategy quite bluntly to residents of the area. We are presenting them with such a clear picture that even an idiot or a simpleton will be able to understand it, said Nazi al-Hajj, a commander of an ASL battalion in the central sector.

Anyone who cooperates with terrorists, Al-Hajj explained, will be imprisoned; his house will be demolished and all his relatives will be expelled from the security strip. Villages that prove that they have organized to prevent terrorist activity will enjoy generous IDF assistance in the areas of health, roadpaving, and agriculture.

It appears that inhabitants of the region are indeed getting the message. Today we saw many of them form long lines near the offices of the civilian guards, seeking special cards that will identify them as inhabitants of the security strip that is under the auspices of the IDF and the ASL.

Schiffer Sees Shift in U.S. Middle East Policy

TA141710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 14 May 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The communique issued after the meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and Richard Murphy could serve as an anesthetic to further dull the senses of those who are really interested in regional politics. The communique said that there is no change in the Jordanian position that continues to demand PLO participation in regional peace negotiations. There is likewise no change in the U.S. position on the PLO: It will not negotiate with the PLO until it recognizes Israel and Resolution 242, as the communique reads.

On the surface, this sounds idyllic, but there is a snag, since behind the scenes a completely different scene emerges, announcing a change in U.S. policy. People known as political sources who conferred with Murphy today concluded that the United States has decided to become deeply involved in regional events. Thus, U.S. diplomats will, in the near future, make an effort to persuade, and perhaps even apply further pressure to, Husayn to try to compile a list of Palestinians for a delegation to take part in negotiations toward peace in the area. This means that the United States will stop sitting on the fence. The impression in Jerusalem is that the United States will continue to try to obtain the list of Palestinians, even though from here these efforts might appear to be heading toward a dead end. One should add in this context that U.S. and Israeli policymakers do not see eye-to-eye on the composition of that delegation or the restrictions that will be imposed on its composition. Consequently, those Palestinians who are members of the PNC but are not identified with the PLO will appear to the Americans as fine candidates.

George Shultz left Jerusalem feeling that there are several shades of opinion regarding the identity of the Palestinians in the delegation — as gathered from talks with Peres, Rabin, and Shamir. The prime minister seems to be signaling a kind of go-ahead for continued contacts with various Palestinians.

Murphy reported that the U.S. Secretary of State and King Husayn reached an agreement that the latter will continue to work on this central issue of the composition of the delegation, even at the possible cost of a split within the PLO, and that he will also report to administration leaders about these efforts during his upcoming visit to the United States.

Despite the difficulties it pointed out, the Shultz party left the region encouraged about the chances for an advancement of the political process. Then, if indeed a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is established, the national unity government will be presented with this check, backed by the United States, to cash and make good on.

Jerusalem Arabic Views Syrian Plans for Lebanon
JN121641 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 12 May 85

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] The Lebanese Ba'th Party Regional Command, which receives orders from Damascus, issued a statement yesterday saying that the only solution to the Lebanese crisis lies in either of the following two options: First, the Syrian Army entering all Lebanese territories. Second, unity between Lebanon and Syria. If we dot the i's and cross the t's, we will discover that the Damascus rulers, through their symbol, the Lebanese Ba'th Party, are trying to give the Lebanese only two options. First, expanding the Syrian military occupation, which took place in large parts of Lebanon 6 years ago, in order to engulf all of Lebanon. Second, the direct and official Syrian annexation of Lebanon.

The Lebanese Ba'th Party's statement may be an indirect, but public threat by the Damascus rulers against the parties concerned. It also constitutes a new sign of the Karami-Amin Government's bankruptcy, added to other signs over the past months and weeks including the continuation of fighting and security deterioration, the bloodshed, and the absence of security and stability in various parts of Lebanon. All forms of ugly and inhuman terrorism, including physical and intellectual terrorism, prevail in Lebanon and threaten all Lebanese officials and leaders, including President al-Jumayyil, his Prime Minister Rahid Karami, and his ministers. Moreover, the state of loss in Lebanonreached a point a month ago where Prime Minister Karami decided to boycott his Cabinet sessions. A number of ministers also followed suit, not to mention the fact that Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri have been boycotting the Cabinet sessions for several months.

By submitting his resignation 3 weeks ago, Rashid Karami publicly announced the Karami-Amin government's bankruptcy. Although Rashid Karami has withdrawn his resignation as a result of pressure from Damascus, his government's bankruptcy continues to exist. This government is called the national salvation government, while many Lebanese call it a national destruction government. It is obvious that the failure of the Karami-Amin government means that the Damascus rulers have failed to turn Lebanon gradually and indirectly into a Syrian protectorate under the cover of the Karami-Amin government and by installing Rashid Karami as a high commissioner to carry out their designs. As the Damascus rulers, through the Lebanese Ba'th Party, have given the Lebanese two options — namely, either the completion of the Syrian military occupation of Lebanon, or a Syrian annexation of Lebanon; we can say that the Damascus rulers have decided to play their game publically.

Briefs

New Aide to Rabin — Brigadier General Hagay Regev, aged 41, has been appointed Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's aide-de-camp. The outgoing aide, Brigadier General Dani Yatom, will be appointed to a senior post in the IDF's ground forces. Brig Gen Regev was a brigade commander in the western sector in Lebanon during the Peace for Galilee Operation. [Text] [*Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 12 May 85 p 12 TA*]

Foreign Debt Increases — Israel's foreign debt increased by $560 million during 1984, and amounted to approximately $23.5 billion at the beginning of 1985, of which $3.5 billion will have to be repaid this year. At the end of last year there was a substantial drop in debts, when the government apparently used U.S. aid to repay short-term debts. There was an improvement in the breakdown of Israel's foreign debts at the beginning of 1985; short-term loans decreased, while long-term loans increased. Israel's debts also decreased thanks to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar in comparison to other currencies. [Summary] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 May 85 TA*]

LIBYA

Sudanese Officials Send Greetings to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD141932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 May (JANA) — Vice Admiral Yusuf Husayn and General 'Uthman al-Amin al-Sayyid, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, sent a telegram of greetings and appreciation to the brother leader of the revolution and to the Libyan Arab people while crossing Libyan Arab airspace this afternoon.

U.S. State Department Warning Shows 'Fear,' 'Panic'

LD150956 Tripoli JANA in English 0924 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Washington, Sha'ban 25, May 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. State Department warned all U.S. diplomatic missions abroad against possible armed attacks in retaliation for the report published by *THE WASHINGTON POST* linking the C.I.A. with the car bomb attack in central Beirut on 8 March which killed 80 persons. The U.S. State Department's circular urged U.S. diplomats abroad to be on their guard in anticipation of retaliatory attacks against them.

A U.S. Government spokesman told *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* daily that *THE WASHINGTON POST* report put the life of every American in Lebanon at risk and it was like an invitation to take reprisal against all Americans in Lebanon. This warning reflects the state of fear and extreme panic which haunt the American Government.

MOROCCO

French Prime Minister Meets With King Hassan

PM150809 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 14 May 85 pp 1, 2

[MAP report: "His Majesty King Hassan II Receives French Premier"]

[Text] Marrakech — His Majesty King Hassan II met early Monday [13 May] afternoon with French Premier Laurent Fabius and had a private meeting with him lasting around 90 minutes. When he left the Royal Palace, Laurent Fabius made a statement to the press in which he stressed that the official visit he has been making to Morocco since Saturday 27 April has been "very useful."

He also said that he discussed with his majesty the king all international and regional problems, stressing the excellence of bilateral cooperation and the shared views on many points, highlighting the very deep friendship which binds the two countries and their desire for stability and peace. "My talks with His Majesty King Hassan II," Laurent Fabius said, "included the traditional review of international problems, especially those connected with the region: the Maghreb and Africa." "No specific decision was made," he added, "but we simply noted once again the very deep friendship between Morocco and France, and the analyses we share on many points, and the desire for stability and peace."

Laurent Fabius also recalled that during the talks he had the previous day with Mohamed Karim Lamrani, his counterpart, the subjects discussed were connected essentially with economic issues.

"We reviewed cooperation between Morocco and France, which is excellent," he said. "We made progress in several spheres, practical spheres such as shipbuilding and telecommunications. We naturally discussed the question of Moroccans in France, and I took this opportunity to reaffirm that they should find security and dignity in our country, as is traditional in France."

The French premier also said that the problems of French people in Morocco were also discussed, and that he reviewed with Moroccan officials cooperation in general, and education and culture.

"Things are going well and a trip like this will improve things," he stressed.

Questioned on the possibility of the two countries signing new financial agreements, Laurent Fabius replied that financial matters were also settled prior to this visit.

"Achievements," he stressed, "related in particular to the question of releasing some French capital in Morocco and easier methods of taking it home."

In reply to a question on the repercussions of EEC expansion, the French premier said that this question, discussed with Karim Lamrani, is a very important point both for the community and, of course, for the Moroccans.

"The expansion of the Community to include Spain and Portugal," he continued, "is now under way. Our Moroccan friends are not protesting at all, they think it is a very good thing for reasons which are mainly political, but they would not like traditional channels of trade between Morocco and the community to be disturbed because it is obviously a considerable resource for them."

"After the 30th March statement which established the principles," Laurent Fabius continued, "we must examine things in detail to ensure that traditional trade channels are not disrupted to Morocco's detriment. There will shortly be a visit by the European commissioner in charge of this matter, namely Claude Cheysson, and we sincerely hope that solutions will be found, and France will stand by Morocco in this sphere."

In reply to a question the French premier also said that the Near East problems, the Iran-Iraq conflict, and the situation in Lebanon were also discussed during the talks with His Majesty King Hassan II. "These are very difficult subjects," he said, "unfortunately we do not see much hope. We French say that everything which tears people apart is an honor [as published], and reason absolutely must prevail again." "But diplomacy," Mr Fabius added, "is not conducted by grand statements but rather through everyday actions. France is carrying out such action at present."

Indian Trade Delegation Begins 4-Day Visit

LD141451 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Rabat, 14 May (MAP) — Indian Minister of State for Commerce and Supply Purno Agitok Sangma last night arrived in Rabat on a 4-day official visit to Morocco, during which he will head his country's delegation in the work of the joint Indian-Moroccan committee.

Received by Prime Minister

LD141457 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mohamed Karim Lamrani, received late this morning Indian Minister of State for Commerce Mr Sangma, who is leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the joint Indian-Moroccan committee.

During this meeting the various aspects of bilateral cooperation relations were discussed. The prime minister stressed the will of the two countries to strengthen and diversify cooperation between the two countries within the framework of consolidating relations between the countries of the South. The talks between the two sides reflected identical viewpoints with regard to current international issues at the forefront of which are issues pertaining to the group of the nonaligned countries' movement.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Commerce and Industry Taher Masmoudi; the ambassadors of the two countries; and Mr Rachid Haddawi, adviser to the prime minister.

SUDAN

Daf'allah Denies Extending Transitional Rule

PM151031 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 May 85

[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report on interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah in Khartoum: "Sudanese Prime Minister Says: Transitional Period 1 Year, Not 3" — date not given]

[Excerpt] Khartoum — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah denied that he has agreed to extend his transitional government's stay in office to 3 years. In a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* he said that he did not discuss this matter with any person linked to the Sudanese Democratic Union in Kuwait.

Al-Jazuli described reports to this effect as totally unfounded, saying that the period of the transitional government's stay in office has been fixed in agreement with the alliance of the nationalist forces, including the political parties, the trade unions, and the Armed Forces.

The Sudanese prime minister confirmed the transitional government's commitment to the fixed period, saying that what has been reiterated about extending the government's period in office is not true. It is true that the Sudanese in Kuwait have signed among themselves an ethical charter defining the form of government through the formation of a national front and demanding the extension of the transitional period to 3 years, but this is contrary to what has been agreed upon in Sudan — that is, 1 year transitional period before handing over power to another government through a parliamentary body.

Southern Sudan To Be Declared Disaster Area

JN151034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 15 (SUNA) — Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah yesterday chaired an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers for discussing the famine problem in the country with a special emphasis on the situation in the south.

Daf'allah presented to the meeting a working paper on the effects of drought and desertification in Sudan and the efforts exerted for containing the problem.

He touched on the problems facing aid transportation, relevant technical issues and the necessity of repatriating migrants to their places before the agricultural season. The meeting entrusted the minister of transport and communications and the minister of industry, energy and mining to prepare separate reports to the council on rail and road transportation potentialities.

The council has earlier agreed to issue a statement to the citizens on all the facts about the situation of drought and desertification for mobilizing all the available energies for contribution to transportation of aid.

In this connection the minister of defence promised to provide 80 trucks for aid transportation as a contribution by the People's Armed Forces.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Irrigation Samuel Aru presented to the council a detailed memorandum on famine in the south. The memorandum suggested declaration of south Sudan as an area of famine and disaster and calling upon voluntary organizations and the world sisterly and friendly countries to contribute to solving the problem.

The defence minister earlier briefed the council on the security situation in the south and confirmed that the People's Armed Forces had secured an atmosphere suitable for negotiations.

The council has decided to issue a statement proclaiming the south a disaster area and directed utilization of all central government possibilities for transportation of supplies to the south.

The statement will also appeal to John Garang to respond to the declared cease-fire and cooperate with the Council of Ministers for delivering food supplies to the famine-striken citizens.

The council will hold its fifth ordinary meeting tomorrow for specifying jurisdictions of the central ministries and priorities of its assignments during the transitional period.

Siwar al-Dhahab Visits Port Sudan, Relief Camp

JN141511 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Port Sudan, Sudan, 14 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC [Transitional Military Council] and head of the national committee for relief and reconstruction, visited the city of Port Sudan today. He held an expanded meeting with those involved in transporting relief materials. During the meeting strict measures were adopted to properly transport the relief materials to all parts of the country.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab inspected the progress of work at Port Sudan and the relief camp at Storiba. He met with the officials at the camp and praised the role of the Saudi Red Crescent and the efforts of Saudi Arabia in this regard as well as its support for the Sudanese people in dealing with the effects of desertification and drought.

In a statement, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that he selected Port Sudan for his first visit outside the capital due to its important role in curbing the effects of drought and desertification. He pointed out that he will turn over the problem of water in Port Sudan to the executive circles in Khartoum.

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets UN Refugee Official

JN141045 Khartoum SUNA in English 1029 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sha'ban 24, May, 14 (SUNA) — In a meeting held here yesterday with personal representative of the UN high commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) Mr Homan Herimberge, chairman of the TMC General Siwar al-Dhahab confirmed that Sudan would exert every possible effort for encouraging voluntary return of refugees to their countries.

During the meeting Mr Homan conveyed to Siwar al-Dhahab UNHCR greetings and congratulations and confirmed the UNHCR cooperation in boosting the refugees programmes in the Sudan as well as extending aids for the Sudanese citizens in the areas affected by drought and desertification. He also reaffirmed coordination between the organizations and the donor countries in this regard.

Siwar al-Dhahab thanked Mr Homan for visiting Sudan and asked him to convey his greetings and thanks to the UNHCR for his efforts in supporting refugees in Sudan. Siwar al-Dhahab also confirmed to him that Sudan would keep its doors open for refugees and would share with them the little it has.

Envoys To Leave for Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria

JN131515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Vice Admiral Yusuf Husayn Ahmad and Major General 'Uthman al-Amin al-Sayyid, members of the TMC, will leave Khartoum tomorrow, Tuesday, for Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria with written messages from Staff General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab for the leaders of these countries, as well as for Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The messages deal with the development of events in Sudan following the popular uprising, the People's Armed Forces' move in support of this uprising, and the TMC's statements on Sudan's foreign and domestic policies.

Chief Justice Comments on Judicial Situation

JN101728 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 10, (SUNA) — Chief Justice Muhammad Mirghani Mabruk affirmed that of the priorities of of the coming phase is to look into the accumulated cases which the judiciary inherited from the defunct regime and which amounts to 14,212 cases in the national capital and the regions. Mabruk pointed out that delay of looking into cases had resulted in serious effects like violation of justice indicating that the problem will be discussed and solved.

Maburk said that the guarantee for independence of judicial powers is the way to appoint judges and to set guarantees to dismiss them under certain determined conditions. Mabruk affirmed that the judicial power safeguards public interests, maintains basic and constitutional rights and safeguards freedom. The chief justice pointed out that he had issued a decision appointing members of legal judicial councils to help in looking into the cases.

Concerning his envision on the dependence of judicial power Mabruk affirmed that the objectives which he will realize and root [as received] in the coming phase is the affirmation of the principle of the independence of the judicial power as a basic guarantee to prevent the prevalence of anarchy.

Attorney General Comments on Internal Issues

Numayri's Extradition

JN141908 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1753 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 May (SUNA) — In a press statement today, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati announced that the Attorney General's Office is now preparing a file of all the crimes commited by the deposed president. He said that the Cabinet will then look into the request for extraditing him as an ordinary criminal who committed crimes under the law of sanctions.

Inquiry Into Corruption

JN142052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 May (SUNA) — In a statement to the press today, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati announced that a committee will be formed on Saturday to collect information about the first vice president. This committee will be comprised of lawyers, People's Armed Forces representatives, and members of the intelligence service.

Regarding investigations with nonpolitical defendants, his excellency said that much information about certain defendants has been collected, and that this will pave the way for starting investigations within the next few days. He stressed that next

week there will be remarkable activity in this regard, and that investigations will be held as soon as possible to reach a final decision [words indistinct] against those who will be convicted.

Regarding yesterday's meeting between the prime minister on the one hand and the attorney general and the regions' military governors on the other, Al-'Ati said that a specific formula had been drawn up and that committees made up of legal advisers or judges, police and People's Armed Forces representatives, and the general comptroller will be formed in the regions to inquire into every matter believed to involve corruption. He also said that instructions have been issued that predautionary detention of politicians continue pending a standardized political decision on them. He pointed out that investigations will involve every detainee's situation and that the decision will be issued on each case separately. He also said that the bases of work have been agreed upon, and that every person who has no political influence and was not charged with corruption will be released as soon as the competent committees conduct their investigation on him.

Regarding the regions' governors and their deputies and the dissolved Socialist Union, he affirmed that they will remain under arrest until a political decision and a law regarding the political leaders are issued.

Falasha Issue

JN141940 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1812 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 May (SUNA) — In a press statement today, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati announced that the Attorney General's Office has categorical evidence on the involvement of Numayri's regime in the operation of moving the Falashas. He said that he will receive the old planning file on this case tomorrow. He said that either a special committee will be formed for this matter within the next 2 days or the case will be turned over to the investigation committee dealing with the crimes of the former first vice president. He said this is the most important case among the crimes [of the former first vice president].

Answering a question by SUNA on the reports of the arrival of Public Security Colonel Al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad 'Urwah and his surrender to the authorities, the attorney general said that there is information on his arrival. He said: We expect him to cooperate in order to disclose more details about the subject of the Falashas.

Civil Service Purge

JN141950 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 May (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has said that there is no indication of a future purge that will undermine the civil service. He said that we do not object to studying and investigating any complaint regarding the corruption of any person in any position.

In a statement today, his excellency said that he received a number of petitions from various sides calling for purging their leaderships. He pointed out that committees will be formed in this regard to study the important matters. These committees will not issue decisions to purge certain officials as in the previous period.

His excellency explained that he will amend the laws of the unions so as to give the unions the freedom to change their leaderships.

Investigations, Trials

JN101524 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has asserted that a corrective revolution will be carried out regarding all laws that were issued during the defunct era. His excellency stated that investigations and trials will begin first with the first vice president, members of the former revolutionary council, the leaders of the defunct May regime, and all those who harmed the people's rights and were guilty of corruption in the past. He said that investigation committees will conduct detailed studies in this respect. These committees will be formed from the Lawyers Union and the legal advisers at the Attorney General's Office in coordination with the Judicial Council.

'Abd al-'Ati asserted that the issue of the Falashas, which harmed the dignity and honor of the Sudanese people, will be given serious attention. The persons who are connected with this issue will be tried. His excellency called on all honest people in all positions to present the documents and evidence they have in order to expose the wrong practices and the tampering with all issues that our country is facing in order to achieve justice and to present the facts to the people.

The attorney general said that his office will remain open to the citizens to present the evidence and proof and to benefit from their opinions and remarks regarding this issue in order to expose the corruption which this country witnessed during the reign of the defunct May regime. He asserted that all accused persons will have a fair trial and will be given opportunities to defend themselves so that justice will take its course and right will begiven to those who own it.

His excellency said that he will review all the investigations and legal procedures that were carried out by some committees that were formed recently to investigate the political detainees and the leaders of the defunct May regime and to amend these committees to solve all the problems the countrry is facing due to the policies of the defunct regime.

The attorney general asserted that he will pay attention to the documents presented by the regions. He said that he will immediately conduct investigations on the leaders of the defunct regime in these regions.

Islamic Leader's Press Conference Detailed

JN141230 Khartoum SUNA in English 1043 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sha'ban 24, May 14 (SUNA) — Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Salim 'Azzam held a press conference at the Grand Hotel here yesterday. At the outset of

the conference, 'Azzam congratulated the Sudanese people on overthrowing the dictatorial oppressive regime and expressed hope that Sudan would enjoy actual democracy. He said despotism has no place in Islam whatsoever and therefore the Islamic Council opposes despotic regimes and supports shura "consultation" rule, predominance of law and respect of human rights.

He called upon industrial and Arab oil-producing countries and rich Moslems to hasten relief of the suffering millions in Sudan as result of the difficult circumstances it passes through.

He said it hurts him to see some Moslem countries very rich in oil while the individual in Sudan spends the whole day to obtain one litre of it.

In reply to a question on correctness of the criminal legislations implemented in Sudan, he said Islam is innocent of any implementation that contradicts justice, mercy and the texts of Koran. He said the Islamic Council had condemned Numayri's regime for violating human rights.

On his viewpoint about the Islamic Front which held its founding congress recently in Khartoum, he said: We must welcome it as long as it aims at unity of the Islamic rank.

On restoration of relations between Sudan and Libya, with Libya continuing relations with Iran he said he believes that interest entails restoration of relations with any country in the east or west as long as it serves Sudan's people and affirms its independence of decision-making.

On southern Sudan question and the demand for abolishing Shari'a, he said he views Sudan as one country and that Islam is a religion of justice and equity. He added regime agreed upon by majority of the Sudanese people but that group has the right of demanding justice, equity and freedom.

In reply to a question by SUNA on the Islamic Council's viewpoint regarding the execution of Mahmud Muhammad Taha for his concern over human rights and his opposition to the oppressive procedures violating these rights, and whether he is a heretic according to his trial proceedings, he said he was not acquainted with the trial of Mahmud Muhammad Taha or his trial procedures. He answered that reply to this question requires acquaintance with the procedures according to which Mahmud Muhammad Taha was tried.

Communist Party Leader Views U.S. Assistance

GF141900 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 13 May 85 p 1

[Khalid 'Uthman report]

[Text] Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party, has called on the United States to take its hands off the Sudanese people and the region's peoples. This came in his first meeting with the masses yesterday.

Nuqud said if the United States wants to give wheat to Sudan in exchange for military bases and to spy on the region's peoples "let them keep their wheat" because we will not accept any U.S. military presence from now on.

About the interests of the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples and Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Nuqud said Egypt exploited the weakness of the defunct regime to impose integration on the Sudanese people. Egypt formerly exploited the first military regime of Lieutenant General Ibrahim 'Abbud and signed the Nile water agreement. Under the second military rule of Numayri, Egypt expanded its border with Sudan.However, under the Sudanese people's revolution, Egypt has to consider its stand because Sudan is not one of Egypt's governorates, Nuqud added.

Nuqud emphasized that the request to hand over Numayri is a popular one and Egypt has to meet this request. At the same time, he warned Romania against giving refuge to Numayri. He also called on the Libyans and the Palestinians [as published] to respect the Sudanese people's request to hand over Numayri to be tried in Sudan.

In his speech to the Sudanese masses, Nuqud disclosed new details in the transportation of the Falashas. He noted that influential Palestinian parties had knowledge of these details but they kept silent.

Juba University Students Issue Statement

JN141944 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1752 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 May (SUNA) — The students dismissed from Juba University issued a statement to the Sudanese people today calling on them to pay attention to some of the university's urgent demands. They also called for reconsidering the decisions to dismiss and suspend 26 students, for the return of the discharged professors, and for opening the file on the police violations against the university last November.

The statement calls for investigating all administrative violations that took place at the university, particularly suspending the 1983-1984 scholastic year. The students called on the prime minister, the attorney general, and all who are concerned with the interests of the homeland to immediately intervene to solve this problem.

Darfur Governor Forms Committee on Border Issues

JN121856 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1747 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Al-Fashir, 12 May (SUNA) — Retired Major General Abu al-Qasim Yusuf 'Adlan, military governor of Darfur Region, issued a decision today forming a committee to clarify Darfur Region's internal borders as well as its borders with the neighboring regions and countries.

The committee will also study and describe the topographic characteristics of Darfur Region's international border areas and border crossing points. The military governor also asked the executive administrators in northern and southern Darfur to submit reports on the border agreements concluded between Sudan and the neighboring countries.

Equatoria Governor Comments on Financial Problems

JN141047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1031 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Juba, Sha'ban 24, May 14 (SUNA) — Equatoria Region Military Governor Peter Cirillo attributed the regions financial problems in the past era to inability and remissness of the defunct regime officials. Speaking to SUNA, Cirillo said that bad exploitation and unjust practice of power by the defunct regime pillars were the main causes of the regions financial deficit.

Cirillo said that he took hold of a list of those who obtained sugar and wheat flour quotas from the previous government without paying due taxes. Those, he added, would be demanded to effect immediate repayment to the regional treasury.

SPLA Radio Cites Khalid Statement on Allegiance

EA141427 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Dr Mansur Khalid left the headquarters of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] yesterday after a visit that lasted a whole week, during which he held many meetings with the SPLA leadership. In a statement to the SPLA Radio, Dr Mansur Khalid announced his and his family's joining of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] with which he has been in contact for a long time, even before the fall of the dictator Numayri.

In his staement, Dr Mansur Khalid stressed the patriotism of the SPLM which has opened its doors to all the sons of Sudan who are concerned about the interest of their homeland and liberating it from all fetters of local and foreign exploitation. Regarding the comprehensiveness of the SPLM and SPLA and the significance of their aims and objectives for the resolving of Sudan's problems, Dr Mansur Khalid (?recalled) the movement's role in international arenas. It is worth noting that Dr Mansur Khalid will return to SPLA headquarters at a later date.

SPLA Radio: Communist Party Opposes TMC Policies

EA111536 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Several syndicated organizations and political parties have expressed their discontent with the military council and its policies. Among the groups and parties who have taken (?up) opposition to the council's policies have reached us so far are the professional associations and the Sudan Communist Party. [Sentence as heard] The opposition to the Military Council is based on the accusation that it has violated the charter which was drafted to guide the interim period. The council is accused of taking arbitrary decisions without consulting the civilian government.

One case in point was the diplomatic offensive to seek international support. That had been carried out by the military without the participation of the Foreign Ministry. Secondly, the council is accused of being reluctant to bring to trial the former members of the ousted regime of Numayri. Thirdly, the council, contrary to the charter, does not adhere to the 1956 Constitution amended in 1964. Fourthly, the government is said to be antagonizing some neighbors of the Sudan in the vain hope of solving what they call the southern problem, which is the name given to the armed struggle being waged by the SPLA. The opponents of the Military Council's policies towards SPLA-SPLM think that the approach to the war by the generals is creating an embarrassment both to the Sudan and to some of its neighbors.

SPLA Radio: SPLM Official on Neglect of South

EA102128 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Dear listeners: In the series of interviews currently being conducted by Radio SPLA, it greatly pleases us to play host this afternoon to comrade Dhol Acuil Aleo, a member of the SPLM. Comrade Dhol, who will be presently talking to our listeners through Radio SPLA, will discuss a variety of issues pertinent to the struggle of the SPLA-SPLM. Although Comrade Dhol, whom without doubt some of you know very well, is not a stranger to Sudanese politics, I will leave him to introduce himself. Comrade Dhol, for the benefit of our listeners who may not be familiar with your background, will you please give us a brief introduction of yourself.

[Dhol] Thank you very much. I am called Dhol Acuil Aleo, a lawyer by profession and a politician since 1978. In 1978 I was appointed as commissioner in Lakes Province. Then, in 1982, I became vice president of the High Executive Council by then of the southern region till 1983 when I was arrested by orders of Numayri and I spent from March up to January 1984, a period of imprisonment in Kober Central Prison in Khartoum. After my release I left the country and came out and joined the movement SPLM-SPLA. I am now a member of SPLM, the political wing of the movement.

[Question] Thank you very much for that brief introduction. And we now will get to our first question. You were between 1982 and 1983 a very senior member of the regional government in Juba as vice president of the High Executive Council and minister for legal affairs. From your experience, can you tell us why the regional government was unable to develop the region or bring basic services to the people?

[Dhol] One of the main weaknesses of the southern regional autonomy was the centralization of development funds in the hands of central government in Khartoum. The central government kept the funds and whatever sums of money they allocated from time to time to the regional government in Juba for development was hardly enough and insufficient for any project to take off. And, as a result many projects that were started died because they were starved of liquid money by Khartoum authorities. The periodic allotment of development funds was never respected by Khartoum and if anything came, it was too small to for the projects. Consequently, many development projects were discouraged and some died.

The other aspect of this problem of lack of development in the southern region at that time, was lack of financial powers by the regional government. There were no sources of revenue in the south. The only sources available for the regional government

were limited to areas of business tax and since we did not have many industries, it was not profitable. Profitable areas of revenue, like custom duties, were centralized in Khartoum. The border trade clause in the regional Self Rule Act, which could have assisted in increasing liquid money for the purpose of development in the south, was never respected by Khartoum government. Border trade was stopped, or revenue from that was taken to Khartoum from time to time. And in 1982 that power was totally withdrawn by Khartoum authorities. In short we were notable to develop because we had no money.

The central government was not genuine about its own central development in the south, too. Many projects were frustrated, because Khartoum refused to proceed to complete them. So, today, you have Tonj Canal project half completed, Mongalla sugar project never restarted, Malut sugar project abandoned and so many others in the whole southern region.

But there was our own share in the problem of lack of development in the south. Funds that were brought from Khartoum, small as they were, were not properly administered. Some of these funds were misdirected or misappropriated by the responsible people from time to time. In short, you cannot develop if you did not have sufficient funds, nor would one be able to administer services to the people.

[Question] Once you organized in Juba in your capacity as the minister of legal affairs, a conference on the rule of law in the region, by which you meant to curb undesirable practices such as the misuse of public property and embezzlement of public funds. From what followed the conference, it appears the objectives of the conference could not be achieved. what in your opinion were the factors working against the rule of law?

[Dhol] the rate and degree of crime in the southern region by 1982 had reached an alarming proportion. Collective violence had increased like sectional and tribal wars, crime against public property had become endemic in government institutions. Officials like accountants and tax collectors, who had access to resources and who had access to sources of public revenue, were becoming very rich daily and daily. Political corruption had also increased. Political morality had dropped among the political leaders. In short, crime in its ingredients had become the rule of the day by the time I held that conference in Juba in 1982. It was under these circumstances that the conference was convened by the Ministry of Legal Affairs. The main purpose of the conference was therefore to bring various expertise in various areas of law enforcement institutions, to think together how to curb the tide of crime in the society. The conference was able to [words indistinct] the causes of rising crime, but to succeed in stopping, or even only to reduce the rate of crime, was another problem. And here were able to fail miserably.

First, the system in the Sudan and in the south particulary, like the overall system in the country which had first brought about the state of affairs, was not qualified to fight corruption. Before 1969, the southern society was an innocent lot. Southern civil servants were famous for their honesty all over the Sudan. Corruption was a taboo. By 1982, these same people had already become schooled in corruption. Thus, not to be one or not to be corrupt was a point of ridicule among corrupt [words indistinct] in the ministries and departments. In short, corruption and crime were inseparable ingredients of the May system. Therefore, nobody was going to succeed in fighting crime anywhere, particularly in the south, unless the whole system, the system of Numayri, was to go. Therefore, we were not able to succeed to fight crime to the end, because the very system itself was an embodiment of corruption.

[Question] Well, the SPLA-SPLM is clearly rejecting the rule of the military as well as the sectarian parties. What, in your opinion, is the suitable system for Sudan and who should run the system?

[Dhol] Numayri's military rule under General Siwar al-Dhahab is a continuation and perpetuation of the greedy and immoral system that has been oppressing and exploiting the poor masses of the Sudan since 1969. The glaring fact about any military rule is that it is deaf about democracy. Democracy is not part of military culture. Siwar al-Dhahab will not therefore understand the public need and public cry for democracy. The Sudanese masses, who have sacrificed many lives to reclaim democracy and liberty from Numayri, did not do so in order for Siwar al-Dhahab to grab it midway and keep it for himself. As for the sectarian bodies and parties, they also do not comprehend democracy as such. The few phrases they (?talk) about here and there are indigestic [as heard] about democracy. Democracy in their minds is not clear. This is why parties are multiplying daily in Khartoum. By the end of the day, Sudan will have had the greatest number of parties than the whole of Africa and Middle East put together. The reason is that they are wrestling with a slippery animal called democracy. True democracy is democracy which the trade unions, the true nationalists, and the professional bodies can compose and practice. Multiplicity of parties is not necessarily equality-democracy, it is anarchy. Likewise, democracy is not necessarily the power to speak all the time, or to shout all time. Democracy is not just talking. What is happening in the Sudan today is just mere talking.

[Question] Comrade Dhol, it has been expressed that as long as the monopoly of power remains in the hands of the few elites from central Sudan and Khartoum, there will be no stability in the Sudan. In your opinion, how can that power be restructured in the interests of all the regions of the Sudan?

[Dhol] Sudan is geographically the largest in Africa. It also has a multi-ethnic society. It is a country of many nationalities with heterogeneous cultures, traditions, customs, and many religions. For such a country, the most suited system is a strong federal or even republican system. It is this system alone which can guarantee equality democracy and justice. It is this system which would remove elements of oppression and national oppression and domination by one or more nationalities of the majority. Monopoly of political power by minority political and military forces in Khartoum since Sudan became nominally independent has led to oppression and damnation of so many nationalities in the Sudan. It has also produced a situation of unequal development in the Sudan. National resources have been utilized around Khartoum, while vast areas and regions of the country have been neglected. Because of this inequality and unequal development, a notion has been promoted by these minorities around Khartoum that they are the only people qualified to rule the Sudan. Not

only that, even the name Sudan has become synonymous with Khartoum for they would like everybody to know that north is also Sudan. [Sentence as heard] So Sudan and Khartoum are synonymous. The world around us has also been made to believe that Khartoum is the heart of Sudan, which is true, but it is not true that Sudan is Khartoum. As such, all leaders of the Sudan, (?journalists) and (?mediocrats) have since then come from Khartoum. This is not acceptable. The structure of the state power in the Sudan must be restructured and democratized. Elements of discrimination based on religions, race, and origin must go and Sudan must go federal otherwise Sudan faces a very miserable future.

[Announcer] At the end of this interview, we would like to thank you very much, Comrade Dhol, for having found the time to afford us this interview. Until we meet again in the near future, Radio SPLA wishes you every success in your assignments in the SPLA. Thank you very much.

SPLA Radio: Army Officers Denounce TMC Policies

EA111542 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Our correspondent in Khartoum has informed Radio SPLA that 3 days ago a group of Army brigadiers and colonels are reported to have denounced the policies of the Military Council. Our correspondent in Khartoum has not given out full information on the political background of the officers, but they are thought to be in favor of the military's resignation to give power to the people.

SPLA Radio: Council Chief, 500 Men Join SPLA

EA111653 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Rhino Battalion in Bahr al-Ghazal has reported that Chief Philip Bol Parek of Tonj Area Council has joined SPLA Forces of Rhino. Chief Philip Bol Parek has come to the SPLA with 500 men who have been received into the movement by Rhino Battalion Commander Lieutenant Colonel P.S.C. Martin Makur Aleo. Chief Philip Bol Parek is the younger brother of Dr Toby Maduot Parek who had held several ministerial positions both in Khartoum and Juba and who is currently a member of the Southern Sudanese Politicians Association, the SSPA.

SPLA Radio Cites CP Note to TMC Chairman

EA141327 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Note from the Sudanese Communist Party to the chairman of the TMC, the leaders of the trade union confederation, the leaders of the political parties. Subject: contradiction and disorder in the constitutional authority and the TMC's autocracy with the agreement and blessing of the alliance of national forces.

The text of the charter gives us the impression that during the interim period the country would be governed in accordance with the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964.

The charter laid down the formation of a sovereignty council and a ministerial council and their joint roles in terms of legislative authority.

This comes into open contradiction with Statement No 9 which lays down that the TMC is charged with sovereign and legislative and constituent, and if we added to this the 1973 Constitution, which was not been abrogated, defines the powers of the president as stipulated in laws which are valid until they are amended or rescinded, makes it incumbent on the TMC to explain to us the following:

A. All powers are vested in the TMC;
B. The Council of Ministers has been left with limited powers not exceeding the powers of Councils of Ministers under the (?former) republican regimes;
C. The isolation of the National Grouping from all authority when it was the grouping that snatched political power in the street, but now its role is limited one of advice and recourse.

D. If the TMC vested all its authority in its chairman, which is the case in military rule, all power would rest in the hands of the TMC chairman.

2. [As heard] In the middle of the search for a formula according to which the Council of Ministers should be formed and ministries allocated, we must not forget or hide these (?broad) facts and put emphasis on horizons [words indistict] the speed at which events are taking place, and there is no harm in delaying the announcement of the cabinet for a while so that can reach an agreement on the (?division) of powers and the definition of competencies in the spirit of the charter and in the interests of democracy and the protection of the gains of the uprising.

Thus the role of each party during the interim period and the contradiction will be solved. All that (?should be worked out in) [words indistinct] (?and mature openness) in order to avoid conflicts and disputes which might break out within the year. Our people are more than ever and increasingly every day and hour in need of the return to democracy. Thank you.

[Signed] The Sudanese Communist Party
Date: 13 April 1985

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Rebels Detail Battle Successes

EA141042 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Gonder — The heroic Tigre People's Liberation Front and Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement fighters destroyed a battalion of an enemy Dergue force which was stationed at Degoma town in Gonder region, northern Ethiopia. In a 4-hour attack, 90 soldiers of the Addis Ababa regime were killed or wounded while 37 — 37 — others were captured. One among the captured was a representative of the force commander. In addition, 75 light weapons, 2 Brens, 1 RPG-7 and other enemy property were captured.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Claims Defection of Colonel

EA142031 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpts] Colonel 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad Rashid and Yusuf Abdullahi, son of Janelleh, this week defected to the SNM [Somali National Movement] wing of the Somali opposition movement. Colonel 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad, nicknamed 'Abd al-Rahman Hunsho, a long-serving soldier in the Somali Armed Forces, was commander of the artillery in Hiiraan and Mudug regions between 1969 and 1972, after which he became commander [som abaandulleh] of these forces.

Yusuf Abdullahi was the accountant of the Agricultural Development Agency in the Berbera District.

The two told interviewers at headquarters of the SNM this week that there was no government in Somalia.

Due to mismanagement of the state, the Siad Barre regime had destroyed Somalia's economy and its social and political structures, including the judiciary.

This made us take these measures and wash our hands of the regime and participate in the people's struggle in order to achieve our national objectives.

BURUNDI

Libyan Leader Al-Qadhdhafi Begins Visit

Arrives in Bujumbura

EA141655 [Editorial Report] Bujumbura Domestic Service in French at 1315 GMT on 14 May carries a live relay on the arrival in Bujumbura of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for a 3-day official visit to Burundi.

The announcer describes the activities at the airport and points out that the Libyan leader, accompanied by his wife, was met at Bujumbura International Airport by President Bagaza.

Following the welcoming ceremonies and the inspection of a guard of honor, Al-Qadhdhafi grants an interview to an unidentified correspondent for a Burundi news agency. The interviewers questions are posed in French with a translator relating the questions in Arabic; Al-qadhdhafi responds in Arabic with a translator relating his answers in French.

The correspondent asks: "Your Excellency, Colonel: You are beginning a 3-day visit to Burundi. We would like to ask you to talk about relations between Burundi and your country."

Al-Qadhdahfi replies: "I am pleased to visit Burundi; it is my first visit. I am pleased to meet my dear friend President Bagaza, whom I have known since he was an officer in the Army and deputy chief of staff. I was the first to support him when he came to power because he is an intelligent and patriotic young man."

The correspondent then asks: "Your Excellency, Colonel: Would you briefly talk about the Libyan attitude toward the current problems affecting Africa?"

Al-Qadhdhafi responds: "The problems currently experienced by Africa are due to its colonial heritage, a heavy sociocultural [word indistinct] which continues to affect our continent. This is why we have to sweep away all colonial remnants, be they French, British, Belgian or Italian, in order to achieve any development. [words indistinct] we have to sweep away all the vestiges of colonialism"

The correspondent concludes the interview by thanking Al-Qadhdhafi. The live relay ends with the conclusion of the interview.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Airport Statement

LD141731 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1538 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 14 May (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution made a statement at Bujumbura airport, in which he said:

I came to Burundi, the friendly country, in order to meet my dear friend, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, whom I have known since he was an Army officer and deputy chief of staff. I was the first to support him when he took over the reins of power in the country. He added: I expect that we are going to achieve during this visit all that can be beneficial to the unity of Africa, and all that can consolidate the cooperation between Libya and Burundi.

The brother leader explained, when answering one of the journalists' questions, that the African Continent is suffering from problems that are remnants of the colonialist epoch. The principal responsibility for the problems suffered by the African peoples rests with French, British, Belgian, and Italian colonialism, and it is up to us to eliminate the remnants, the culture, and institutions of colonialism, and everything that serves colonial hegemony in Africa. We must eliminate them all. The brother leader of the revolution is being accompanied on this visit by a delegation that includes the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, the secretary of the People's Committees for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation, the secretary of the People's committee for light industries, the secretary of the Islamic call society, and a number of specialists and technicians.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Bagaza Hold Talks

LD142006 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 14 May (JANA) — A private meeting was held this evening between the brother leader of the revolution and the President of the Republic of Burundi Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. The meeting held at the residence of the leader in the capital of Burundi, Bujumbura, lasted about 2 hours.

Al-Qadhdhafi Dinner Speech 'Text'

NC150850 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi held a dinner in honor of the brother leader of the revolution and his accompanying delegation last night. The dinner was attended by members of the Cabinet and officials from the Uprona Party. It was also attended by the ambassadors of Arab and foreign states accredited to Burundi.

The brother leader of the revolution and the president of Burundi exchanged speeches. The following is the text of the speech delivered by the brother leader:

In the name of God. President and Madame Bagaza, government and party officials in Burundi, members of the diplomatic corps, and Burundian friends: I and my accompanying delegation would like to express our deep gratitude for the warm welcome and the official and popular reception accorded to us in your country, and through which the Burundian people have expressed their sentiments toward the Libyan Arab people. I was also moved by the lengthy paragraphs concerning our country which you mentioned in your speech. I agree with your analysis of the African and international issues.

Our meeting today in Burundi is an important step for consolidating cooperation between our two countries and for supporting progressive attitudes. It also contitutes an African response to the agents of imperialism and Zionism, who are meeting today with

their racist masters. One example is the current meeting between the dirty agent Mobutu and his racist Israeli masters in occupied Palestine. However, agents never learn their lesson. Agent Mobutu will pay a high price for his alliance with Zionism and racism, the staunch enemies of Africa and the Arab nation. People like Mobutu and the Liberian president, who have strengthened their relations with the racists, will pay a price like that paid by the shah of Iran, al-Sadat, and Numayri. Agents should learn a lesson from the fate of these agents of Zionism, racism, and imperialism.

We must warn the dirty agent Mobutu that the Israelis cannot save him. If they were able to do so, they would have saved their number one agent, al-Sadat. Speaking here on the borders of his country, I defy him and I defy his masters to save him in the future if they can. Mobutu has thrown himself into the lap of Zionism. This will not benefit him; it will only serve to shorten his political life.

In an act of conspiracy against the Palestinian people, the agent Numayri recently smuggled Falasha Jews to occupied Palestine. According to the Arab proverb, this was the straw that broke the camel's back.

The punishment which Mobutu will receive will not be what the tendentious imperialists will interpret from these words of mine. His punishment will not be a personal punishment or a political assassination by our hands, specifically by the Arabs. However, his punishment will be by the hands of the African people in Zaire. Political assassination is not on our list of action; the revolution is.

We did not assassinate the agent of Zionism and racism in South Africa, namely the shah of Iran. He was eliminated by the revolution which we provoked in the Iranian people. We also did not invade Sudan to topple Numayri, nor did we assassinate him. He was removed by the revolution which we provoked the Sudanese people to carry out. We did not kill agent al-Sadat; he was killed by the sons of the Egyptian people. Hence, the end of the agents of Zionism and imperialism in Zaire and Liberia will be by the hands of their own people.

We also want this meeting to be an incentive to awaken Africa to neo-imperialism, which is trying to control it again.

The tradition of convening an annual summit conference of African French-speaking countries is actually subservience to old imperialism in a new form. Yesterday there was Rhodesia. Now it no longer exists on the map, having been replaced by independent Zimbabwe. Tomorrow, the so-called Israel will disappear and the Arab state of Palestine will be established on its ruins.

As the Arab proverb says: Some good does come from harmful things. Although the presence of Zionism in Palestine and racism in South Africa is an evil thing, it has unified the struggle of the Arab nation and the Africans against the racists in Palestine and South Africa. This is especially true since the cooperation between these two racist regimes has reached a degree involving the production of atomic weapons. The Israelis have declared that thanks to cooperation with the racists in South Africa, they have been able to produce atomic weapons and have actually installed nuclear missiles on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and in the Negev Desert.

Empires have disappeared, but people remain. Imperialism, racism, and Zionism will disappear just as fascism and Nazism have disappeared from the history of the world.

We know that imperialism and Zionism are a new resurrection of fascism and Nazism, but their fate will be the same as that of the fascist and Nazi empires. We have faith in the struggle of small peoples and we believe in their right to live a worthy life on this earth and under the sun.

God, and not the United States, created people. The numerically small Lebanese people have defeated the United States and its fleets. Only the sea saved the Americans, just like the whales. The Americans fled to the sea on foot, believing out of fear that their feet would be quicker than their vehicles. This actually happened last year as a result of fierce Lebanese popular resistance. The Israeli invaders are now fleeing from south Lebanon under the blows of the heroic Lebanese people's popular resistance. We are urging the fighting to continue from south Lebanon to south Palestine. We applauded, brother, when you declared in your speech your real support for the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle to regain their land. The Palestinians will be victorious with the support of numerically small people because they have the right to return to their territories from which they were expelled in 1948. The Palestinians are forced to fight to return to their land because now they have no land of their own. They are living in refugee camps in Arab countries which border occupied Palestine.

If the United States respects its position as a superpower, then it must become aligned with the persecuted and dispersed Palestinians. The United States must not assist the aggressive forces who are even pursuing the Palestinians inside the refugee camps. It is useless to reach an understanding with the United States or to depend on its influence to promote the issue of peace and justice because the United States suffers from megalomania and a lack of morals. The small people, who are the targets of imperialism and racism particularly in the Arab homeland and Africa, have no choice but to unite and resist the enemy.

Our meeting today constitutes a step toward African unity and an implementation of charter. Any cooperation between our two countries is a step toward achieving the unity of the African people. As you have said, we, at this meeting, must save Africa from the return of colonialism. We must destroy colonialism's old positions in South Africa and Namibia. The liberation forces in independent Africa should double their support for the Namibian people whose independence is being threatened. This threat is headed by the United States and the West. We recognize only SWAPO which is leading the struggle for the liberation of Namibia. We should also double our support for the liberation movements in South Africa. We declare our absolute support for the black people's organized uprising in South Africa. We hail the victims who have fallen for the sake of freedom there.

We depend on our friend Bagaza and the national unity movement for progress in Burundi to stand with us in the struggle to

liberate and unite Africa, and to defeat Zionism in Palestine and imperialism.

Your uprising of November 1976 saved Burundi from perdition, reaction, and deterioration. We have been following Burundi's policy under your leadership. It has gained our admiration and it is heading toward liberation, progress, and construction. I have confidence in you as a friend and as a comrade in the struggle for Africa, and for the freedom of all people because I have known you and have trusted you before you assumed power. You might remember our meeting at my house in Tripoli when you were deputy chief of staff. We talked then about the deteriorating situation in Burundi. When I heard that you led the November movement, I supported the movement without hesitation. Libya immediately declared its support and recognition out of its confidence in you.

I have noted the results of bilateral cooperation in various spheres. I mention in particular the economic and cultural spheres. This is the terrorism that the United States says Libya is exporting: joint agricultural and health projects, and projects that serve Islam and culture. We must thank the countries, foremost being the UAE, which have cooperated with us in Burundi's cultural sphere. I will work to urge the capable Arab countries to expand their efforts to serve the needy African people.

Long live united and free Africa. Long live the wreckage of racist South Africa. Long live Namibia free under the leadership of SWAPO. Long live Arab, democratic, and free Palestine.

Down with racism. Down with the Zionists. Down with imperialism. Down with the United States, the enemy of people.

Long live the struggle of the people for freedom.

CHAD

GUNT Vice President 'Prepared To Negotiate'

AB141634 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Paris, 14 May (AFP) — Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition to President Hissein Habre's regime), asserted in Paris on Tuesday that he was "prepared to negotiate" with the Ndjamena authorities. "But," he told AFP, "Hissein Habre has to soften his stand, and prove that he seriously intends to negotiate not only on his terms but also on our terms."

In Col Kamougue's opinion, the People's Revolutionary Movement, MRP, of which he is chairman, and which includes mainly personalities from the southern regions of Chad, would like a preliminary conference of what he called "the major leaders" of Chad, that is Goukouni Oueddei, Mahamat Abba, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, Hissein Habre, and himself. "This first meeting," he said, "should make it possible to implement a general cease-fire and determine the nature of the future structures of the Chadian state. Next, the technicians will be given the right to speak." "It would be necessary," he pointed out, "that on that occasion the problem of the Aouzou Strip (in the extreme north of Chad occupied by Libya) be put aside until the Chadians find their feet."

"The MRP," Col Kamougue stressed," is ready to begin negotiations, not with a view to sharing out ministerial portfolios or administrative posts, but to ensuring the future of our country."

On the role France could play in solving the Chadian conflict, he considered that it had the moral responsibility of preserving the wholeness of Chad. "It is indispensable today," he asserted, "for France to take a stand with regard to the Chadian problem." "We have the impression, in fact, that there is no French policy on Chad." Each French leader "seems to make a personal interpretation of the problem, based on an overall political definition." In fact, he continued, France, which signed an agreement with Libya in September 1984, is responsible for the present situation, that is "the existence for nearly 2 years of two Chadian states, one in the north and one in the south." How does one expect the Chadians to recover the northern regions of Borkou — Ennedi-Tibesti currently under libyan control? Col Kamougue asked.

Next he expressed the fear that a "second Brazzaville conference" would face the same obstacles as it did in October 1984, as the multiplication of groups is inevitable, in his opinion. Also, Col Kamougue expressed satisfaction with the recent initiative taken by Gabonese President Omar Bongo to hold direct talks with Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on a political solution to the Chadian conflict. "It is a step I cannot help but praise," he said, "and an example for other countries."

Asked about the action of the antigovernment commandos (Codos), in southern Chad, Col Kamougue said that they were under MRP control and that there was permanent contact with them either from Brazzaville or Bardai (in the extreme north of Chad, the GUNT headquarters.) "Colonel Kotiga, who is their leader, was appointed by me," he added.

Next Col Kamougue expressed regret at the recent creation of the Chadian Democratic Front led by General Djogo, former GUNT chief of Defense Staff. It is a glaring blunder which reeks of regionalism, and which seems to group together persons who are more concerned with leadership than with finding a solution to the present conflict, he said.

Finally, on Falibou Garba's resignation announced on 9 May, Col Kamougue recalled that Garba was neither a member of the Provisional Coordination Bureau, nor of the MRP basic unit, but merely an adviser. "He is free," he said, "to do what he likes but he should not exploit my name."

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Leaves for Eastern Europe

AB141408 Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 May (AFP) — Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, left Brazzaville on Tuesday morning for East Berlin, the first stage of an East European tour

which will take him to the GDR, Romania, and Bulgaria from 14 to 23 May.

According to the Congolese press, economic issues will be at the center of talks between the Congolese president and his East German, Romanian, and Bulgarian counterparts. From 15 to 17 May, the Congolese delegation headed by President Sassou-Nguesso will present to the German side new projects in the agricultural, forestry, and industrial sectors.

In Romania, the discussions will be geared toward the revival of joint stock companies which are presently facing financial and technical difficulties, particularly the Madingou agro-pastoral company (southern Congo).

Cooperation with Bulgaria is essentially based on agro-pastoral development in Congo. Besides the farms set up at Owando (northern Congo) and Loubomo (south-west), other new projects have been planned for, especially in the food industry.

ZAIRE

AZAP on Outcome of Mobutu Visit to Israel

AB141635 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1605 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 May (AZAP) — A joint commission will be set up to deal with all the issues of bilateral cooperation between Israel and Zaire. It will meet once a year alternatively in the capitals of each of the two countries. The investment guarantee agreement initialed in Kinshasa was amended by the two sides to be more attractive to possible investors. It will be signed in Jerusalem on Tuesday at the end of Marshal Mobutu's visit. This was learned on Monday in the Israeli capital following the working luncheon between the MPR founding chairman and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the government headquarters. The luncheon was also attended by Citizens Mokolo wa Mpombo, secretary of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Seti Yale, special adviser to the head of state; Nimy Mayidika, a director of the founding chairman's office; General Bosange; Citizen Ngbanda, political adviser to the head of state; Citizen Kikwana Kia Kiziki, managing director of Gecamines [General Quarries and Mines Company]; and Vice Admiral Lomponda wa Botende, Zaire's ambassador to Israel.

Despite the fact that the talks took place behind closed doors, it was learned from reliable sources that they were frank and sincere and centered on two areas: politics and bilateral cooperation.

Concerning cooperation, the Israeli side is aware that it should make an effort, in a spirit of cooperation and mutual interest, to make the cooperation of the two countries commensurate with the friendship that binds their peoples. The investment guarantee agreement, which will be signed today, Tuesday, undoubtedly responds to this concern expressed on both sides.

The need to explore and exploit other fields of cooperation was emphasized. It is believed that the Israeli authorities promised to do better in the future. On this chapter of bilateral cooperation, it should be pointed out that Zaire did not express any concern. It simply expressed the hope to see relations between the two states further strengthened by concrete and mutually advantageous actions.

On the political scene, the Zairian side stressed what people often seem to lose sight of: That reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Israel does not respond to the concern for any sordid material gain. Zaire's interest lies rather on the side of the Arab world where it lost more than $400 million. At this time of crisis, it should be noted that this is a huge sum meant for development programs. Zaire did not indulge in mean calculations. It insisted on respecting a solemn commitment and did so in a dignified manner to keep its word.

Concerning the Middle East conflict, Zaire does not take sides. It did not resume its relations with Israel against the Arabs. That is why its position remains the same on how to solve the problem: All the parties involved should show tolerance and a minimum of political realism and justice in the approach to this problem.

Israel is a concrete and tangible reality. To dream of annihilating it is politically unrealistic. It is also a political fantasy to think that a peaceful and lasting solution through negotiations could be attained by excluding the representatives of the Palestinian people. "This is not building on a lasting foundation," the Guide told Mr Herzog last January in Kinshasa. He repeated the same to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Jerusalem.

Zaire recognized the PLO about 10 years ago. It is opposed to any policy of annexation of territories of neighboring states. All the peoples of the region, including the Palestinian people who have a right to a state in Palestine, should live within recognized and secure borders.

The Zairian leader spoke out in this frank manner on Monday at the working breakfast in Jerusalem. In this same city, Mayor Teddy Kollek, while receiving President Mobutu, suggested that Marshal Mobutu transfer the Zairian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. On this subject, Zairian sources indicate that such a proposal cannot be accepted for the simple reason that Marshal Mobutu is attached to relevant resolutions of the United Nations which declared Jerusalem an international city. It was in scoring these resolutions that the State of Israel installed its capital there. Zaire refuses to suscribe to such a policy. Its embassy will remain in Tel Aviv as those of all other states that maintain diplomatic relations with Israel.

The official visit of the head of state ends on Tuesday as scheduled. It is indicated from Israeli and Zairian sources that this visit gave new impetus to their relations of cooperation based on mutual interest in order to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

President Mobutu was the guest of the speaker of the Israeli parliament in the afternoon.

The MPR founding chairman leaves Jerusalem on Tuesday for a 4-day private visit to Tel Aviv.

BENIN

Nigerian Ship Forced to Unload Ghanaian 'Illegals'

AB141558 Paris AFP in French 1433 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cotonou, 14 May (AFP) — A Nigerian ship, which left Lagos and was conveying about 500 Ghanaians expelled by the Nigerian authorities, was forced to stop in Cotonou because of disturbances on board, it was learned from informed sources on Tuesday in Cotonou.

Despite the fact that the ship's commander said his vessel had a mechanical fault, the same sources said that the situation on board the vessel forced the commander to stop at the first port and to drop off its passengers in Cotonou. Packed under very difficult conditions in a vessel made to carry about 100 persons, without food, the repatriated passengers became so aggressive that it became evident that it would be very dangerous for the crew to continue the journey to Accra, the same sources pointed out.

In Cotonou, the Ghanaian "illegals" were taken care of by the Beninese authorities which, with the assistance of international relief organizations, helped them to continue their journey by road. Fifteen trucks were requisitioned to take them home through Togo.

GHANA

More Returnees Arrive by Sea From Nigeria

AB141847 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Six-thousand two-hundred more Ghanaians affected by Nigeria's aliens quit order, have arrived in the country by sea. They came in three ships chartered by the Nigerian Government. One of them, *MV Aureol* which carried 3,000 of the returnees, docked at the Tema harbor this afternoon. Two others, *Gemini* and *Oshun*, brought in 3,200 people yesterday. Reports say there are about 30,000 more Ghanaians at the Apapa port waiting to be brought home. One of the Ghanaian ships sent to bring in the returnees, the *Bia River*, has not yet returned. The authorities at the Tema port have appealed to the government to come to their aid with ambulances, vehicles and drugs.

In another development, a number of foreign nationals, who were brought along with the Ghanaians yesterday, have appealed to the authorities to allow them to contact their embassies to send them home. The foreigners, made up of nationals of Togo, Niger, Mali, Sierra Leone and Burkina, expressed the fear that they would be dead if they are returned to Nigeria. They claimed that they were brutally assaulted and forced to go aboard the ships. The ship officer on one of the Nigerian ships, when contacted, said he had instructions to send them to Ghana.

Commentary Calls Nigerian Actions 'Disturbing'

AB141708 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 May 85

[David Anarglateh commentary]

[Text] Reports from Nigeria concerning the repatriation of aliens affected by the latest quit order are most disturbing, to say the least. Nigeria gave less than 1-month notice to 700,000 aliens to put their residence permits in order or quit. It was thus natural for many of those affected to spend some days trying to obtain residence permits and so, it was not until these efforts failed or showed signs of failure that those involved began preparations to leave. Thus, already, time was lost. Things were made worse by the closure of Nigeria's land borders at that time so that even those aliens who wanted to leave earlier could not have done so for this reason. So the rush to the borders that followed Nigeria's decision to reopen the borders on 3 May was something to be expected.

Then came reports of what can only be deliberate delay tactics by Nigerian customs and immigration officials, thus preventing many of the aliens from crossing over into Benin before the 10 May deadline given by Nigeria.

But by far the most shocking piece of news was Nigeria's decision to close its land borders promptly at 1700 GMT on the 10th, in spite of the fact tens of thousands of aliens had massed at the border for days waiting to cross. This action by Nigeria in the absence of any official explanation can only be described as callous, inhuman, and high-handed.

After all, there is nothing sacrosanct about deadlines, the 10th of May being no exception. They can be extended if this will help avoid untold human suffering. The decision of Nigeria to reseal its borders had the effect of heightening the misery and suffering of the aliens who were told simply to tread back to camp in Lagos, to await repatriation by sea and air. So, the panic reaction of the aliens in forcing their way across the border is only natural in the circumstances. Thus, exposing the [words indistinct] shooting of the people by Nigerian troops as an indefensible act. In any case, the logic of closing the border at this time beats the understanding, unless there is some sinister motive behind it. Is it not much simpler and cheaper to allow the exodus to move over land at the expense of the travelers themselves, than to camp them for days and weeks to be sent away by ship and plane? This is bound to take several weeks to complete, considering that hundreds of thousands of people are involved. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Nigerian authorities want to use the occasion to prevent the aliens from taking away some of their more valuable possessions, such as vehicles which may not be transported by sea because of the congestion.

Incidently, if Nigeria is expecting the countries of origin to pay for the transportation of the aliens by air and sea, under the conventions governing repatriation, then the governments of Ghana and those countries involved should make it plain that on this occasion they will not accept the application of those rules. This is because it is the Nigerian Government that has prevented the aliens from paying for their transportation overland themselves.

By any view of the matter, the handling of the whole issues by Nigeria leaves much to be desired. Even though the immigrants went to Nigeria against all advice, the treatment being meted out to them bears very little resemblance to the spirit of good-neighborliness that should (?govern) relations between member states of the Economic Commission of West African States. We will say no more than this at this stage.

Trade Secretary Returns From Mali Talks

AB141949 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] A Malian delegation is expected in the country next week to work out modalities on Ghanaian products that can be exported to that country. This was made known to newsmen in Accra by the secretary for trade, Mr Ben Caiquo, on his return home after leading an eight-member delegation to a week-long ad hoc committee meeting of the Ghana-Mali Joint Commission for Cooperation in Bamako. Mr Caiquo said outstanding issues like the pricing of commodities to be exchanged between the two countries were discussed. The secretary however said the protocol on cattle is expected to be finalized during the eighth session of the commission scheduled for Bamako later this year. According to Mr Caiquo, Mali has placed an order for 83,000 pieces of waxprint from the Tema GTP [Ghana Textile Printing Ltd]. It has also expressed interest in commodities from Gihoc [Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation], distilleries, Gihoc canneries, and the Timber Marketing Board.

IVORY COAST

French Party Leader on Franco-African Relations

AB141613 Paris AFP in French 1402 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Abidjan, 14 May (AFP) — The RPR (Rally for the Republic, a neo-Gaullist French opposition party) will, within the framework of the 1986 legislative elections, define a policy of cooperation where aid and investments will be concentrated on France's traditional friends, especially the big French-speaking African countries, Jacques Toubon, secretary general of the party told AFP on Monday.

Outlining the orientations of this policy, Mr Toubon indicated that "relations between French-speaking African countries and France should be based on trust and should become preferential bilateral relations." "We are going to develop these orientations in such a way that if next year we become the majority party, there would be a new phase of cooperation for Africa, and we would resume the policy of cooperation as it was initiated by General de Gaulle at the time," he added.

Mr Toubon, who arrived in Abidjan on Saturday at the invitation of the RPR branch of the Ivory Coast, discussed with head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who received him for lunch on Monday, issues of cooperation, famine in the Sahel and the economic situation of the Ivory Coast. During his stay, which was scheduled to end on Monday, Mr Toubon also met several political personalities as well as French businessmen.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on Expulsion of Illegal Aliens

25 Killed at Seme Border

AB141305 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cotonou, 14 May (AFP) — Twenty-five illegal immigrants were killed at the Seme border post (Nigeria) on Monday, according to an informed source in Cotonou on Tuesday.

Fifteen persons were killed by bullets when the Nigerian soldiers shot at the tires of vehicles which tried to force their way accross the Nigeria-Benin border to seek refuge at the Beninese border post at Krake. Ten others were trampled on by crowds and died from suffocation, the source adds.

In the opinion of witnesses who went to the border on Tuesday the number could be higher. Some bodies are stuck in some vehicles. The same witnesses indicate that several vehicles are still blocked at the other side of the border, on the Nigerian side and that military reinforcements have arrived from Lagos to control them.

Some refugees, who continue to cross the border through the bush, make alarming reports on the prevailing situation at Seme. They affirm that they were stripped by the Nigerian soldiers, and others report that the soldiers have been raping Ghanaian girls.

Officials Deny Shooting Aliens

AB141726 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Lagos, May 14 (AFP) — Nigerian officials today denied that police at the border station of Seme leading into Benin had shot illegal immigrants who attempted to break out of the country.

Spokesman for the Federal Police, Commissioner David Isang, said there was "no truth whatsoever" in reports from the Beninese capital that at least 25 people had been shot dead yesterday when they tried to force their way through the border post. He added that a convoy of trucks was today carrying illegal aliens from Seme to the port of Apapa, outside Lagos, from where they were to be shipped home.

Yesterday some 25,000 foreigners who were among an estimated 700,000 illegal immigrants ordered out of Nigeria by May 10 commandeered trucks taking them from a transit camp in Lagos to Apapa and made a break for Benin. The deaths allegedly occurred when the aliens reached police lines at Seme.

The Nigerian authorities had earlier closed the border at the end of the May 10 deadline and had ordered all illegal immigrants to gather in Lagos from where they were to be shipped home.

4,500 Aliens Depart 14 May
AB141724 Lagos NAN in English 1702 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 14 (NAN) — About 4,500 illegal immigrants from Ghana and Togo left Lagos early today in two separate ships, *River Oli* and *River Aboine*, the commisioner of police at the Apapa ports complex, Mr A. Jika, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) today. He said that an additional 6,000 immigrants would be deported in two vessels before the end of the day.

The NAN correspondents who visited the port said that as at 1.00 p.m., 800 immigrants, mainly Ghanaians, had been checked into one of the ships, *Bia River*.

The correspondents report that hundreds of immigrants who were brought from Seme and Idi-Roko borders were queueing up for clearance by immigration officials. The immigrants were being provided with food, water and drugs by officials of the Lagos State Government.

The Lagos state commissioner for local government and chieftaincy affairs, Alhaji Lateef Olayinka; the state's commissioner for health, Dr Olusola Olude; and two military members of the state Executive Council accompanied by other officials were also at the Apapa port to ensure the smooth repatriation of the immigrants. Alhaji Olayinka told NAN that the state government was complementing the efforts of the Federal Government in the provision of food, water and medication to ensure that the exercise was hitch-free.

Two revered sisters from the Catholic mission in Lagos also served each immigrant on the queue with a loaf of bread and a tin of milk. Each immigrant is being allowed to travel with as many personal effects as possible. Some of them carried iron sheets, beds, matresses and bicycles.

Armed security agents went about their duties shoving disorderly immigrants into queues and ignoring provocative utterances form the unruly ones. Meanwhile, the transit camp and the surroundings of the Murtala Mohammed Airport have been cleared of the debris left by the immigrants after their two-day rampage. The airport manager, Alhaji Sani Baba, told a NAN correspondent that the airport officials were compiling an estimate of the damage done.

40,000 'Refused' To Board Ships
AB150824 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Reports from Lagos say more than 40,000 Ghanaian immigrants have refused to return home by ships provided by the Nigerian Government or on Black Star line vessel, *MV Bia River*. This is because they have already paid their fares to transport owners which they cannot retrieve. In addition, some of them have personal cars and small buses which they cannot take along if they join the vessels. A third reason given by the Ghanaians is that they have already chartered buses from Lagos to as far as Kumasi, Sunyani, and other places distant from Tema. Disembarking at Tema will therefore cost extra money which they cannot pay. According to the reports reaching the National Mobilization Committee in Accra, the Ghanaians are desperate.

The reports denied that Ghana's high commissioner to Nigeria, Brigadier Adu Bediako, was stoned by Ghanaians when he visited them. What happened was that his deputy, who wanted to visit them to boost their morale, was so embarrassingly mocked that he had to abandon his mission.

The Catholic Church of Nigeria has promised to offer food aid to the immigrants, most of whom have not eaten for days. About 500 Ghanaians who were abandoned at Cotonou port when their Nigerian vessel developed engine trouble are being evacuated by Saurer trucks provided by the National Mobilization Committee to Accra. Six of the nine persons who were admitted at the Lome hospital following an accident at Anecho in Togo on the 9th of this month have also been moved to Accra for readmission while three others have been collected by their relatives.

The authorities in Nigeria have again denied that their security forces at the border with Benin shot dead illegal immigrants. According to the Ministry of Information, the allegations are complete fabrications but senior police officers from Benin say some of the immigrants were really shot dead.

Police Reportedly Regain Control
AB150924 Paris AFP in English 0839 GMT 15 May 85

[By Francois-Xavier Harispe)

[Excerpts] Lagos, May 15 (AFP) — Nigerian police appear to have regained control over the thousands of illegal aliens being expelled from the country after three days of unrest during which police reportedly fired on a convoy of foreigners trying to break through the sealed frontier into neighboring Benin.

By late yesterday, more than 300 trucks and vans which had been commandeered by illegal immigrants Monday and forced to drive to the western border post of Seme had started the journey back to the capital under heavy police guard. The vehicles were taken over by the immigrants as they were being transferred from a transit camp near Lagos airport to the city's port of Apapa, from where Nigerian authorities planned to ship them home. Only seven vans and a truck, their tires flattened and windows smashed, were seen remaining at the Seme border post.

Yesterday informed sources in the Beninese capital, Cotonou, said that at least 15 people had been shot dead and some 10 others trampled to death when Nigerian police at Seme fired on the convoy to keep it from crossing the border. Many other people were reported wounded in the incident. But Nigerian authorities strongly denied the reports and immigrants and villagers living at Seme said only four aliens had been killed in the confrontation.

Villagers questioned late yesterday at Seme said that police fired only a few shots at the renegade convoy. They said the tires of those vehicles remaining at the post had been slashed with knives and not shot out. By nightfall, the border post was calm and the

three hundred vehicles carrying the aliens were parked in three different locations along the 90 kilometer (55 mile) road back to Lagos.

Aliens questioned in the makeshift camps along the road confirmed that four people had been shot dead by police Monday, but expressed surprise when told of reports from Benin citing 15-25 dead.

One foreigner said he was aware of only one wounded man who he said was hiding in a truck for fear of being identified as one of those who tried to force their way through the border. He said he knew of no deaths from the incident.

(At Krake, Benin, across the border from Seme, reporters confirmed that the situation was quiet last night while reporting that numerous people were crossing the border individually despite the official closure of the frontier.

(Expelled immigrants said that their belongings had been taken by Nigerian guards and that many people had been mistreated by police.

(They said Nigerian border guards were taking bribes of five naira (5.60 dollars) to allow individuals to pass through to Benin but were charging 25-30 naira $28-33) for each piece of luggage.

(The evicted foreigners, mostly from Ghana, said some people had made several trips back into Nigeria to bring out all their luggage, paying the "toll" to border guards each time.

(Several women showing signs of physical abuse told reporters at the border that they had been raped and beaten by security forces in Nigeria before leaving the country.

(Several international organizations were helping Beninese authorities provide relief to the expelled aliens, including the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which was taking care of lost children.)

(In Geneva, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies said that efforts were being taken in several West African states to ease the return of the refugees.

(A total of 350,000 tonnes of food are to be distributed in Niger to some 100,000 expected returnees, while emergency relief was also being provided in Chad, Ghana, Togo and Benin, League headquarters said.)

Meanwhile at Lagos' Apapa port, repatriation efforts appeared to be continuing relatively smoothly yesterday, with four to six thousand aliens being shipped out of the country daily since Sunday, according to unofficial estimates.

Information Minister Criticizes VOA, BBC Reports

AB150802 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has reacted to reports by both the BBC and VOA that Nigerian security agents shot and killed four illegal immigrants at the border post with the Republic of Benin. Speaking to newsmen in Lagos yesterday, the minister of information, social development, youth, sports, and culture, Group Captain Emeka Omerua, said that the reports were complete fabrications. He stated that both the commissioner of police and the army officer in charge of operations at the border post had made it clear that no incident of that nature ever occurred there. The minister objected that both the BBC and VOA still indulge in mere speculations which he said was not the best part of journalism. Group Captain Omerua stressed that the campaign of calumny being conducted against Nigeria by the BBC and VOA was not in the best interest of relations between Nigeria and the countries which own the two media establishments.

The minister recalled that the illegal immigrants camped at Murtala Muhammad Airport went under rampage and caused extensive damage to public and private property, while the Nigerian security forces maintained absolute restraint. He wondered that while the BBC and VOA gave no prominence to the wanton destruction by the illegal immigrants, they proceeded to invent stories of killings of the immigrants at the border post.

In an interview with a Radio Nigeria staff correspondent, the Lagos state commissioner of police, Alhaji Saminu Bawa, also denounced the BBC and VOA reports.

Meanwhile, the debris left behind by the illegal immigrants who went under rampage at the transit camp of Murtala Muhammad Airport is being cleared. The cleaning is being done by workers of the Nigerian Airport Authority under the supervision of the airport manager, Alhaji Sanni Baba. A Radio Nigeria airport correspondent reports that the Lagos state governor, Group Captain Bola Mudashiru, has paid a visit to the scene of the rampage. According to our reporter, the telephone services of the airport were still disrupted because of the damage.

Commentary Criticizes Western Media

AB142210 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 May 85

[Ben Egbona commentary]

[Text] Western media organizations, particularly those in Britain and the United States, have since the inception of the military administration in Nigeria been engaged in a campaign of denigration against the country. It all began with the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, which early last year placed its facilities at the disposal of fugitive Umaru Dikko to carry out vituperations against his fatherland.

The BBC set up this campaign of calumny during the so-called Umaru Dikko affair when, without any concrete evidence, it accused the Nigerian Government of involvement in the abortive kidnap of Umaru Dikko. A London high court later absolved the government of any involvement in the affair.

When that effort failed to achieve its evil intentions, the BBC, along with other biased Western media like the Voice of America, VOA, did not stop at that. They persisted in the campaign

to discredit Nigeria by falsely reporting that she had pulled out of the OPEC and the Commonwealth. It was in pursuance of this crude attempt to denigrate Nigeria and its military administration that in April this year, a London newspaper published a fabricated story about a protracted conflict among members of the Supreme Military Council.

Also last month, the Western media claimed that Nigeria was holding up at Lagos port relief materials meant for Chad and Niger Republic. They attributed their source of information to the World Food Program. But an official of the United Nations a few days later publicly praised Nigeria's role in the evacuation of relief materials to our drought-afflicted neighbors, mainly Niger and Chad.

Before this, the *NEW YORK TIMES* had violated one of the principles of journalism by commenting on a case of illegal bunkering which was being heard by legally constitued tribunals in Nigeria. The newspaper attacked the Nigerian judicial system and said that no justice was going to be done in the case which involved an American woman, Mrs Mary McBroom. But the Nigerian tribunal after hearing all evidence discharged and acquitted the American woman.

Now these same Western media are at it again. This time they are not only distorting the handling of the repatriation of illegal immigrants from Nigeria but are publishing outright [word indistinct]. Both the BBC and the VOA have alleged that Nigerian security forces opened fire on a group of illegal immigrants at the border with Benin Republic, killing at least four of them. This is nothing but the figment of their wild imagination and jumbled vision because nothing of the sort ever happened. Nigerian security forces have demonstrated exclusive strength even in the face of blatant provocation by some of the illegal immigrants.

If during the rioting by aliens last Sunday and Monday, when part of Murtala Muhammed Airport was wantonly destroyed, and our security forces refrained fron shooting, why would they open fire on aliens on the border? The truth of the matter is that the BBC and the VOA have been praying for something to go wrong with the repatriation exercise. Their correspondents who are supposed to feed them with information on the exercise, have inexplicably chosen to do so from outside Nigeria where they depend on rumors and hearsay. This exposed their diabolical intention since nobody has stopped them from entering Nigeria to witness the whole exercise at the camps. The current misinformation by the Western media and their mentors is bound to fail, as their previous ones have also failed woefully. This is because the world is now familiar with their hostility against Nigeria.

Moreover, the countries affected by the ongoing repatriation exercise are fully aware of the dispositions. [Words indistinct] taken into confidence both at the planning and execution stages. In fact, their envoys in Nigeria have been actively involved in the whole exercise. Therefore the attempt by the BBC and the VOA, apparently to cause friction between Nigeria and her sister African states, will end up as an exercise in futility.

Paper Asks Government To Solve Alien Problem

AB141007 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 14 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In the first part of an editorial entitled "Repatriation of Aliens, Never Again," *THE VANGUARD* enumerates the problems the government grapples with any time illegal immigrants are sent packing from the country. It observes that the country spends huge sums of money for the exercise. In view of the high cost of the exercise to Nigeria, it advises the government to resolve the issue once and for all. One of the solutions to the problem, continues the paper, is the discovery of illegal routes and the creation of more security border posts to police the routes. Another area the government should focus on, concludes *THE VANGUARD*, is the retraining of border security personnel and the flushing out of bad eggs from the service.

Commentary on Expulsion of Illegal Immigrants

AB141154 Lagos International Service in English
0950 GMT 14 May 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The deadline which the Nigerian Government gave to the estimated 700,000 illegal immigrants in the country to regularize their stay or leave, expired last Friday. Only a few of the illegal aliens left the country by land, sea, and air before the expiration of the deadline despite all that was done to ensure that they returned to their countries within the time limit.

For instance, the land borders closed more than a year ago to check smuggling and currency trafficking were reopened exclusively for the departing aliens. The regulation which forbids the sale of air tickets to foreigners without resident permit was also waived. In addition, transportation was provided free for those of them who could not afford the fare from town to the borders. With the expiration of the deadline, the Nigerian Government has inevitably embarked on the repatriation of the large number of illegal immigrants who are still in the country. This exercise is being carried out by sea and by air and the transportation expenses are borne extirely by Nigeria.

The inevitability of the repatriation exercise is not in doubt nor is the legality of the action questionable. In the first place, the presence of large numbers of aliens without legal status poses grave problems to the internal security of the country, particularly where such aliens have no visible means of livelihood. It also puts additional strains on the country's economy already seriously depressed by a combination of the global economic recession and mismanagement by the defunct civilian regime. In the second place, all governments under international norms and practices have the right, indeed a duty, to keep illegal immigrants out of their territories. The ECOWAS protocol on the free movement of persons does not in any way detract from this right and duty. The protocol only allows citizens of member states to visit other countries without visa for a maximum period of 3 months. But such visitors must carry with them all other immigration documents.

This notwithstanding, the Nigerian Government at both the planning and execution stages took the countries of the illegal immigrants into confidence. Moreover, the whole exercise has been carried out in the most friendly and humane manner, in spite of the unruly behavior of some of the immigrants. It is this aspect of the welfare of the departing aliens which seems to be of concern to the international community. This concern was apparently based on the sad experiences of a similar exercise in 1983. But the deliberate effort by the military administration in Nigeria to ensure that the illegal immigrants left the country in comfort has made such concern unnecessary. Nigeria has no reason to be unfriendly to the illegal immigrants. The repatriation is in conformity with the ECOWAS protocol on the movement of persons. It is an inevitable action which is being carried out in the most humane manner.

Investigations Into Gombe Riots Continuing

AB141514 Lagos NAN in English 1205 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Gombe, (Bauchi), May 14 (NAN) — The sole administrator of the Gombe local government area, Alhaji Ahmed Maikudi, yesterday in Gombe called for a "complete overhaul of security arrangements in the area".

Alhaji Maikudi, who was testifying before the Justice Okoye Commission of Inquiry into the Maitatsine disturbances, said that the ineffectiveness of the existing security arrangement "contributed a lot in precipitating and escalating the disturbances". He confirmed that one Malam Musa Allarama, an Islamic teacher resident in Pantami Ward, who was killed by the fanatics when they first struck on April 26, reported the presence of some strange Koranic scholars in the area to the police two months earlier, "but apparently no action was taken", he said. He expressed dismay that the police and the Nigerian Security Organization knew of the presence of the fanatics in Gombe, but did not inform him for a long time, even though he is the chairman of the security committee of the local government.

Alhaji Maikudi also expressed surprise that many of the fanatics including their leader, Yusufu Adamu, who the police knew very well, left Gombe on April 28, two days after they struck, without the police apprehending them and that security should have been intensified then. He suggested the inclusion of representatives of the Gombe Emirate Council in the security committee because, according to him, they knew more about things happening at the grassroots.

Answering questions from Mr Justice Alex Ike Okoye, Alhaji Maikudi said that on April 23 he received a letter signed by the secretary to the state military government and head of service, Alhaji Mohammed Chadi Ababkar, instructing him not to take any step about the fanatics without the express permission of the military governor's office. Alhaji Maikudi tendered and read the letter to the commission on demand by the counsel to the commission, Mr Akila Hemen.

TOGO

Arab League's Klibi Arrives for Visit 14 May

AB142104 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Lome this afternoon. Mr Klibi, who was heading a four-member delegation, was welcomed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport by Atto Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Message From Hungary's Kadar

MB142015 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received a message from Hungarian head of state Janos Kadar. The message was delivered to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Andras Gulyas, Hungarian ambassador to Luanda, during an audience granted to him at the Futungo de Belas, in Luanda this morning.

12 UNITA Members Killed by Security Forces

MB141516 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] A total of 12 UNITA criminals who operated in the (Caia) area and the municipality of Caluquembe, in Huila Province, have been killed by the national defense and security forces stationed in the Fifth Political and Military Region. This was reported by *JORNAL DE ANGOLA* newspaper today. The newspaper, which was citing a press release issued in Lubango, says that 184 civilians who had been taken to the bush by the bandits were released, and 232 head of stolen cattle recovered. A number of weapons were captured.

The press release stresses that the defense and security forces will continue their relentless combat against the enemies of the Angolan people until their total annihilation.

Newspaper Criticizes Malan Statement on Troops

MB141414 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] South African Defense Minister General Magnus Malan has once again threatened the People's Republic of Angola with a new invasion. Magnus Malan, who was returning from an inspection tour of the South African troops stationed in the border area between Angola and the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, was categoric in his threat, using an uncommon arrogance.

In today's edition, the newspaper *JORNAL DE ANGOLA* says that this threat does not surprise anyone in view of its source. However, several conclusions can be immediately drawn from such a threat, the paper said. Accordingly, *JORNAL DE ANGOLA* lists two conclusions that may be drawn from the new threat by the Government of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, namely the false statement made by the South African minister in his threat, when he states that the South African troops could return to Angola. The daily newspaper notes that the South African troops cannot return to a place from which they have not as yet departed, that is, the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

The second conclusion drawn by *JORNAL DE ANGOLA* from the South African threat is that Angola will always be exposed to the danger of aggression while the South African Army continues to illegally occupy Namibian territory. *JORNAL DE ANGOLA* also notes that the South African threat against our country takes place at a time when the South African regime is about to install a puppet government in the Namibian territory without SWAPO's participation.

MALAWI

President Banda Addresses Birthday Rally

MB141932 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpts] His excellency the life president, ngwazi, Dr Kamuzu Banda, said today that those white colonialists who prophesied doom for an independent Malawi have been proved wrong because the people of this country are now better off than they were during the colonial rule. The life president was speaking at the Kamuzu Stadium in Blantyre, where he reviewed a military parade to mark Kamuzu day, his official birthday.

The life president told the huge gathering at the stadium that when he was fighting for the country's freedom and independence there were some white colonialists who said outside the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the people of Malawi would starve and there would be tribal war. The ngwazi said he is happy that he has proved those whites wrong, because under his rule people no longer starve during certain months of the year, as they used to do during the colonial era. He also said unlike in the colonial days, the people of this country are united and worked together in peace. The life president said the people of Malawi have not only enough to eat, but surplus to sell, dress better, and live in decent houses.

In his speech, his excellency the life president also said that he is happy that there is unity and cooperation in the army, the police and the civil service on one hand and the general public on the other.

The life president explained that before he took over the government, the army, the police and the civil service used to mistreat the people and that is why, he said, the people hated the army, the police and civil service. The ngwazi said as a result there was no unity and cooperation among them.

The ngwazi pointed out that when he took over the government he told the army, the police and the civil service that they were the servants of the people and, as such, they should protect and respect them. The life president said he also told his people to cooperate with the army, the police and the civil service and ensure that they lived together in harmony. The ngwazi said he is happy that both sides have responded favorably to his advice and, as a result, there is now unity and cooperation among the army, the police, the civil service and the general public.

Speaking after being entertained to traditional dances at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre, his excellency the life president said he was pleased to see that his people were happy.

The life president also remarked about the visiting Madam Sally Mugabe, wife of the Zimbabwean prime minister, who was present at the ceremony. The ngwazi explained the background efforts to have young men from this part of the world go to Ghana to study politics. He said that one these young men was the present prime minister of Zimbabwe who married Madam Sally Mugabe during his studies in Ghana.

MOZAMBIQUE

Talks Begin With Polish Parliamentary Group

MB141214 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Official talks between delegations of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Polish parliament led by Augusto Macamo and Zbigniew Gertych, Polish parliament vice marshal, respectively, began in Maputo yesterday. The parliamentarian delegation of the Polish People's Republic has been in our country since Sunday on a visit at the invitation of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly.

During the talks the delegations of the supreme organs of Mozambican and Polish state power exchanged information on the current political, economic and social situations in their countries and analyzed the international situation. The delegations exchanged information on the main activities of their parliaments, the work of the deputies, and the organization and function of these organs.

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia on 'Repressions' Against SWAPO

EA141041 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] In this week's edition of "Talking point" we take a look at the repressions against SWAPO in Namibia. Last week, the terrorist methods of the illegal occupationist South African regime against the SWAPO in Namibia once again came to the fore. According to reports from Namibia, a number of people had been arrested in connection with two separate gatherings organized by SWAPO on 21 April and 4 May to commemorate the 25th founding anniversary of SWAPO and the (Kassinga) massacre of Namibian refugees in southern Angola in 1978, respectively. The reports also revealed that at least three SWAPO members are to be charged for violating a ban on public meetings, while similar charges against other SWAPO members are being investigated by the Gestapo-styled South African security police. The present wave of repressions against SWAPO is not an accidental phenomenon but it is part and parcel of attempts by racist South Africa to destroy SWAPO. The regime launched that systematic campaign ever since the formation of SWAPO when the organizations' leadership was either arrested or forced into exile.

As SWAPO has been and remains the most steadfast anticolonial force in Namibia, that strategy is aimed at demoralising the oppressed Namibian people. This, according to the regime's strategists, would then pave the way for the imposition of a neocolonial puppet regime on the heroic Namibian people. Racist South Africa's repression against the SWAPO members, supporters and sympathizers is exuded through a string of draconian laws which have effectively turned Namibia into a huge military garrison.

As the 21 April and 4 May commemorative meeting in Windhoek is going to [words indistinct] through the high esteem SWAPO enjoys among the oppressed Namibian masses. Those should be clear signals to the racist regime and its lackeys that SWAPO will never be destroyed. Instead of being stubborn, the racist regime must immediately and unconditionally stop the harrasment and terrorism of SWAPO members and agree to the speedy solution of the Namibian problem in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435.

Fellow countrymen, members, supporters and sympathizers of our invincible movement throughout Namibia: The events of 21 April and 4 May have once again shown your iron determination in the struggle for the ge ine liberation of our motherland. Let us step up our anticolonial activities with renewed vigor and courage. Let us organize ourselves, let us organize the unorganized and jointly fight the enemy in all possible ways with all the means at our disposal. The racist regime must not know a moment's rest in our illegally occupied motherland. Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Holds Talks With Swazi Minister

MB141845 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1709 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Stellenbosch, May 14, SAPA — The South African and Swazi ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Mr M.P. Mnisi, held talks for six hours today. Neither minister would give details of the talks but said they had covered economic matters, the security situation and a "vast number of subjects of common concern".

Mr Mnisi denied earlier reports that he had come to discuss adjustments of borders and said: "We had wonderful talks."

The ministers met at the historic Fleur de Cap estate near Somerset West late this morning and continued their discussions through the lunch hour until 4 pm.

"The future of our zone is bright. We will show the world that todays talks had been one of the greatest importance to our region," Mr Mnisi said afterwards.

Mr Botha said the two countries' governments were constantly meeting just as there were meetings with other governments in the region. "This is in line with the general consensus among the leaders that we must resolve our own problems and cooperate on matters of common interest."

President Botha Meets With Chief Buthelezi
MB141714 Johannesburg Domestic Services in English 1600 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have agreed in principle that Mr Botha will undertake an inspection visit of development projects in kwaZulu later this year. The spokesman for the office of the state president confirmed on inquiry that President Botha received Chief Buthelezi in Tuynhuis this morning. The spokesman said the discussion between the two leaders was a continuation of discussions held regularly by the state president with leaders of the various population groups in the country.

Our political news staff reports that at this stage it is not clear when the proposed visit to kwaZulu will take place.

Defense Forces May Be Deployed in Mozambique
MB131056 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 13 May 85

[From the 'Radio Today' program]

[Text] The unexpected arrival in Lisbon at the weekend of a special Mozambican Government envoy has fuelled speculation that South African troops may shortly be deployed in the former Portuguese colony to protect the Cahora Bassa Dam. Ken Pottinger reports.

[Pottinger] The envoy, Muradali Mamadhusen, who is President Samora Machel's private secretary, arrived in Lisbon on Friday, only hours after President Reagan had left the capital, where he spent 2 days in meetings with Portuguese leaders. Among the areas discussed by the U.S. President were Angola and Mozambique, where Washington has committed itself to $15 million worth of nonlethal military assistance and food aid as a way of consolidating Maputo's recent swing towards the West.

The contents of the Mozambican envoy's meeting with Prime Minister Mario Soares and his ministers of defense and foreign affairs were described by cabinet officials as very delicate, but they were not providing any details for the record. Unofficially, however, speculation was rife that due to the unrelenting guerrilla onslaught by Renamo forces, Maputo was about to call on the South African paramilitary force to help it guard the Cahora Bassa power line to South Africa, and possibly even the rail link from the Rand to the Mozambican capital. Both are popular guerrilla targets, and have been constantly sabotaged at great inconvenience to Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa, built by Portugal before independence, represents a massive 50 million rands' annual drain on the Portuguese treasury, because revenue from sales of power to South Africa has been virtually reduced to nothing, due to guerrilla sabotage. Lisbon remains responsible for the dam's construction debt until well into the next century.

Earlier this month, President Ramalho Eanes paid a private 2-day visit to Mozambique to learn about conditions there at first hand. He expressed support for sending a Portuguese military contingent to Mozambique to train local forces in antiguerrilla warfare, but the Lisbon government, preparing to fight a series of vital national and local elections this year, is unlikely to move on what would be regarded here as a highly controversial step.

Defense Forces Members Released for Renamo Links
MB141540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] House of Assembly, May 14, SAPA -- The services of five SADF members had been terminated after an investigation to determine whether they were sympathisers of the Renamo resistance movement in Mozambique, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

Replying to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP [progressive Federal Party] Sea Point) he said the investigation had produced "adequate evidence" of only one SADF employee or member who was a Renamo sympathiser. "In four other cases, there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been Renamo sympathisers or are sympathizers."

The investigation, begun after an undertaking given to the Mozambican Government during talks on March 14, was continuing, General Malan said. He added that, to eliminate any speculation or suspicion of the possible involvement of SADF staff with Renamo and to reiterate the government's good intentions regarding the Nkomati Accord, it had been decided to terminate the services of the five people.

General Malan said certain units had been reorganised to allow the transfer of a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique.

Orders had also been given that labourers employed by the defence force at places near the Mozambican border and who might have connnections with Mozambican citizens, were either to be discharged or moved elsewhere to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with Renamo.

General Malan conceded that it was possible individual members or employees of the SADF could be Renamo sympathisers. However, since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the government's standpoint that no support of any nature may be given to Renamo had repeatedly been brought to the attention of SADF staff.

"Officers have also been instructed to ensure by means of informal discussion that members of the SADF understand the standpoint of the governemnt and support it."

General Malan said that unless sympathy was expressed or shown in a visible way it was not possible to prove or disprove a sentiment such as sympathy.

"I can, however, give the assurance once again that no evidence could be found of any direct or indirect support by the SADF to Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati Accord. I also wish to

emphasise that the SADF cooperates fully to control border violations in order to ensure that support is not given to Renamo from RSA territory."

Funeral of Trade Unionist Passes 'Peacefully'
MB142005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1956 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 14, SAPA — Six more unrest deaths were reported by police today as the funeral of trade unionist Mr Andries Raditsela passed peacefully at Tsakane near the East Rand town of Brakpan, which was rocked by three explosions overnight.

Calls for blacks to stay away from work in Transvaal, to mark the funeral of Mr Raditsela who died shortly after being released from police custody, went largely unheeded, while work stoppages had a "minimal" disruptive effect according to ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce].

Police said today that a crowd of at least 5,000 people who had attended the funeral in Tsakane had "gone home peacefully" afterwards. Some reports said the crowd had swollen to 30,000 during the funeral procession to the cemetery from the Methodist church in Tsakane.

While a large force of armed police were earlier reported to be stationed near Tsakane, the police spokesman said no incidents of rioting had been reported. He said funeral-goers had left the scene by mid-afternoon.

Mr Raditsela, 29, a senior steward of the Chemical Workers Union and executive member of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, died in hospital last Monday.

Only sporadic township violence was reported today by the SAP in their situtation reports, but four men died in hospital yesterday, "from what appeared to be bullet wounds" they might have sustained when police fired birdshot at Kwathema near Springs on Saturday, according to the report. The bodies of two men were also discovered by police in Kwathema early today. The cause of their deaths is being investigated.

Police reported that a 15-year-old boy was seriously injured in Soweto, on the Reef, today when development board employees fired birdshot at a "large group of blacks" stoning their vehicle.

Explosions shook the East Rand town of Brakpan three times within a matter of minutes in the early hours this morning, causing thousands of rands damage, but no injuries. The explosions, the first major blasts on the East Rand in nearly eight years, occurred a few hours before the funeral of Mr Raditsela. The blasts occurred at the police barracks, the commisioners court and offices of the messenger of the court.

Radio Freedom Urges Support for Work Stoppage
EA141507 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 13 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots: The 2-hour work stoppage planned for tomorrow could not have come at a better time than now. This popular call, as you all know by now, followed the murder in detention last week of a prominent trade unionist, Andries Raditsela. Raditsela was a shop steward of the Chemical Workers Union and member of the Executive Council of [word indistinct]. This call also comes at a time when heavily armed police and troops are roaming the streets of our residential areas. It is, therefore, not surprising at all that the entire democratic movement of our country has pledged full support for this call.

We all know the importance of the organized workers in our struggle for national liberation. As workers all say, we know how effective we become when we are organized into trade unions and it was because of that organizational strength that we managed on countless occasions to compel the bosses to make some concessions. Those concessions have had some effective consequences on the economy of the apartheid state and have contributed significantly to the crisis that has engulfed the racist economy today.

We all remember the effective role of the trade union movements during the 5-6 November stay-at-home strike last year and how that strike sent a chill down the spines of both the bosses and apartheid system. That strike also was called, among other things, to protest against the presence of troops in our country. As if [words indistinct] after that stay-away (?at home) strike that the enemy will be all out to crush both the democratic trade union movement and the whole movement for democratic change in our country. The murder and detention of Andries Raditsela is, therefore, one of the measures adopted by the enemy to strangle the democratic movement. The enemy knows very well that the growing trade union movement within the ranks of the working class symbolizes the beginning of the big changes to come.

The racists are fully aware that once all workers can be organized into patriotic trade unions, nothing can stop them from bringing the apartheid economy to doom. So with the arrest and subsequent murder of Raditsela, the enemy acted [word indistinct]. It is, therefore, clear to all of us that we cannot afford to sit and look when the racists are sending our democratic movement in the cold. We cannot be neutral observers when committed patriots like Raditsela who have dedicated all their working lives to the welfare of their fellow workers are murdered in this cowardly way. The observation of the national 2-hour work stoppage tomorrow will be a fitting tribute to this gallant son of our nation. On the other hand we must not look at Raditsela only as a trade unionist, we must always bear in mind the important role of the trade union movement in our broad struggle for democratic change and, therefore, look at him as one of the militants in the forefront of this national movement.

The enemy murdered Andries with the intention of intimidating not only the fighting militant workers of our country, but the entire nation which is today up in arms. It is time to counter our

ongoing campaign of making our country ungovernable. The cold-blooded murder of Raditsela, like that of Dr (Neil Aggatte) was intended to be what the racists called a lesson to all trouble-makers. The enemy wanted to intimidate us away from the (?struggle). It is, therefore, important for us to demonstrate to both friends and foes alike that (?the dastardly) acts of terror will never intimidate the fighting (?movement). So in paying our last tribute to this heroic son of our fighting (?men), we must all come out in our numbers and observe the 2-hour work stoppage. Let there be no one who remains in the factory saying he does not want to jeopardize his (?duty). Let there be no neutral bystanders. All of us must be actively involved. In the townships, in our school premises, in the universiteis let there be activities coinciding with the 2 hours.

We must demonstrate to our beloved Andries and his colleagues that they are leaving a fighting people who, during a particularly ferocious offensive by the enemy, have accumulated a record of resistance and struggle worthy of our heroes and martyrs, a people who not only have the resilience that defies defeat but also the capacity to rise to the challenge of the hour and move on to the offensive, a people with a glorious few sacrifices, a tough and brutal enemy to face and assure an epoch-making victory to win.

Fellow countrymen, the enemy's economy must grind to a complete halt for 2 hours tomorrow. We must not listen to anyone trying to divert our attention from the burning issues of the day. We must look at the work stoppage in its correct (?perspective), as an act of active solidarity and a demonstration of our unquestionable preparedness to fight on to the bitter end despite the reign of terror that the Boers have unleashed against us. We, who are already organized into democratic trade unions, must use this occasion to explain to our fellow workers who are still outside this mainstream to join now. We also call on those who are already in the mass democratic organizations to use this occasion to mobilize others to swell the ranks of these organizations.

We must explain to our people the importance of the work stoppage, the significance of the demand for all apartheid troops to leave our townships immediately, that we can never be safe and comforted until these angels of death, these beats trained in the art of murder and destruction have been withdrawn unconditionally from our townships. Why don't they go and occupy the white residential areas where there is happiness and satisfaction? Why don't they maintain order and law among the voters? To demonstrate actively our position to this military occupation of the civilian residential areas, we must all participate unreservedly in all the activities planned for tomorrow. Abstaining from those activities will jeopardize one's future instead of safeguarding it.

No one amongst us can hope to have any better future when trade unionists are murdered in this fascistic manner. No one can can have any future when heavily armed troops are roaming the streets of our townships, when our people are being mowed down every day. We must further intensify our ongoing campaign of making our country ungovernable by participating actively in tomorrow's activity. Forward to the popular work stoppage. Long live the democratic trade union movement. Away with apartheid's death troops. Down with murder of patriotic leaders. Every work and trade union member and [words indistinct].